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THE PART WE TOOK IN THE GREAT REBELLION.

OR SOME HISTORY
50 YEARS AFTER
BY A BUCKEYE.

1914.



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IN EXCHANGE

Charles E. Green

FEB 10 1915

VOLUNTEER

Service In Army of Cumberland.

PART FIRST.

History of the Volunteers From

CLARKSFIELD HURON CO. OHIO. IN THE 101st O. V. I.

16 pages, 3 Illustrations.

PART SECOND

List of the Volunteers From
Wakeman, O. the whole war.

AND THEIR HISTORY SINCE. 10 pages.

PART THIRD.

Sergeant Benj. T. Strong's
Biography, and history of the
Chickamauga Campaign.

24 pages 2 Illustrations.

PART FOURTH.

Descendants of Justus Minor,
WHO MOVED FROM CONN. IN 1821 TO WAKEMAN, O.

14 pages 1 Illustration.

All these several pieces written up and published by C. R. Green
of Olathe, Kan. 1913-14. Total 70 pp. Edition 200.

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J. N. HARRISON
Department Commander G. A. R.

Harrison 1919

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HISTORY OF THE VOLUNTEERS FROM CLARKSFIELD,
 HURON CO. O. IN THE 101st O. V. I. By C. R. Green.
 Written up after a lapse of 51 years.

There were ten men and boys who enlisted from Clarksfield township, Huron Co., O. in the 101st. O. V. I., August 1862.

Two companies of this Regiment were to be raised from Huron Co. Later they were known as Co's. A. and D. The men seeking the recruits had privilege of going into any township of the county, asking the war committee to call a war meeting and after inspiring speeches and music requesting persons to enlist under their commission.

Capt. Sheldon of Greenwich recruiting for what became Co. "D" thus held meeting and the Clarksfield boys mostly living around the Hollow to the number of seven, enlisted a few days before some of us living in the outskirts of the township, busy in the hay fields hardly knew that recruiting was going on, or who were getting the men. Aug. 8th. another war meeting was held by D. H. Fox of New London who was recruiting for Co. "A" and became 2nd. Lieut. of that Co.

Henry Fish and the writer of this history, hearing of the enlistment of so many in the 101st. O. V. I. decided to attend the meet- and enlist. We thought the Clarksfield boys would all be assigned to one company and expressly stated to Lawyer Fox that we desired to be with the rest when we gave in our names. Two weeks later in the camp at Monroeville when we pushed our claims to that end we found that Co. D. was full and had some 20 or 25 men extra that were finally given over to the 123d O. V. I. the nucleus of a new company, while our Co. A. had not sufficient men to barely pass muster. So to go with the Regiment we staid in Co. A.

Wakeman and Clarksfield were adjoining townships and in 1857 Elias Green my father had bought the Morris farm and moved there on the road to Brighton, the next town over in Lorain Co. at which place by war days only being two miles distant we did our trading and got much of our mail so that our acquaintance with our own towaship people was not at first as extensive as in our old home township of Wakeman. Our home was four miles from the Hollow where there was no railroad and six miles from Wake-

man station and about seven miles to Wellington on the C. C. R. R. So as the war progressed the Wakeman boys, being in Co. A. naturally became my associates and as comrade Benj. Strong has written up for publication the history of those who went out from Wakeman in our Regiment I will now proceed to do likewise with the Clarksfield boys.

As I have already stated there were ten of us in the regiment, John McGraw, Henry Fish and myself in Co. A, and Clark Barber Watson W. Rowland, Levi O. Rowland, Edwin W. Cunningham, Charles Scott, Myron G. Furlong and Byron Scott in Co. D. Two sets of brothers, but the last named Byron, was unable to pass muster and never went farther than to camp Monroeville so far as I remember. So there were only nine of us in the end.

John McGraw whom I think was a married man working for Mr. Barrett way up on the South line of Clarksfield township next to New London was a large strong Irishman that I had never heard of until I joined the New London squad to go to camp Monroeville. He was generally with the regiment, a man thirty-one years old and a good soldier. He was wounded Sept, 19th 1863 at the battle of Chickamauga, discharged at Camp Dennison O. July 14 1864. After the war he lived in Fitchville last, where he died March 25 1884.

Henry Fish a neighbors son aged 25 and myself enlisted together Aug. 8th. and were partners as long as he lived. He was in good health and always present for duty. At the battle of Stone River he had his shoe heel shot off but was one of the ten who stood up for roll call at the end of the battle, 18 others being killed, wounded, taken prisoners or lost from the command.

Our camp at Murfreesboro was swampy where we lay for one or two months first, and in the spring even though we had then moved to a high dry camp, many of the boys came down sick with the typhoid fever. Henry Fish was one of them and after a few days removed to the Division Hospital for better care where he died of congestion of the brain April 25 1863. and was buried there. Some other of our company boys were with him at the last.

Clark Barber, another neighbor of ours was 24 years old and a widows only son and with a sister Rena Barber had moved there recently from the East. He was working for my father when he

enlisted. He was not a robust man and not fitted for a soldiers life but patriotism led him to lay his life on the altar. Henry Fish and him living in adjoining farm houses were like brothers and it was a source of regret to us that we were not in the same Co. and thus could neither tent or mess together. A couple of months of terrible marching, poor rations and poorer water that dry Fall of 1862 down through Kentucky, played out half of the boys before we ever got into our first real hard battle, viz: Stone River. Our bacon had skippers all through it so that we had to pepper it well before frying and shut our eyes before swallowing. The hard tack the boys averred had the letters "B. C." stamped on it. I know by experience that it was full of worms. Oftimes on that march we drove the pigs and geese out of barnyard ponds and had to use the water, especially for cooking.

Clark Barber was with the company but little. He was a kind gentle nurse and I think was continued along in the service by the D's. for his help thus when if he had been allowed to go home by winter he would have lived. He died in a Louisville hospital of typhoid pneumonia July 7 1863 after eleven months service.

The Oren Rowland family lived in Clarksfield on our road to Wakeman. We had acquaintance with them. Two of their several sons enlisted in our regiment in Co. D.

Watson W. Rowland aged 19 was another one of the victims of our unhealthy camps there around Nashville and Murfreesboro. He died Jan. 31st. 1863 of typhoid pneumonia at Nashville. I do not know his war service before that.

Levi C. Rowland, age 23, got shot in his leg at the battle of Stone River, near Murfreesboro Tenn. Dec. 31st. 1862. He was detained in the hospital for the treatment of his wound more than a year being discharged Feb. 15th. 1864. He never received the full use of his leg, having to either use crutches or a crutch and a cane all his life, and in his later years I think that the Gov't allowed him extra pay for an attendant. He lived many years from 1867 at St. Louis, Gratiot Co., Mich. where I visited him in 1878. He moved back to Clarksfield in 1902 and died there Sept. 29th, 1910, at the age of 72 leaving a widow and four children. I think Collins is their home now.

I should further add that three of this same Oren Rowland's family of boys are and have been citizens of Kansas these 35 or 40 years. Thomas W. and Eber Rowland of Kansas City Kans, and George Rowland of Emporia. Printers, Insurance Agents and business men, all good Christian citizens.

Edwin W. Cunningham, age 20 who enlisted Aug. 1 1862 about the first in the regiment from Clarksfield, had a collegiate education and experience in the world. He ought at least to have been made one of the Sergeants but Co. D had a half a hundred other men just as capable. Ed belonged in our school district of the White Fox but was out and away at college before I went into the neighborhood. But we were well acquainted and in our Kansas life 25 and 40 years later we used to have a good many pleasant evenings together either in his Emporia home or at his lodgings up at Topeka where as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court Ed enjoyed for a few years the labors and honors of that office

Talking over old army days one time he said "Charlie, it was a little pig that I captured on the Perryville march that was my undoing, It made me sick, I went to the hospital and as I recovered they discovered that I could write. In 8 months I was discharged from the Volunteer service only to be commissioned by the U. S. as a Hospital Steward in the Regular Army" He was stationed there in Louisville where he had oversight of a dozen Hospitals, and I heard had great executive talent in their management, A month after the battle of Chickamauga it was my fortune as a wounded soldier to be transferred from Nashville via Louisville to Cincinnati, tarrying a couple of days in one of Ed's hospitals. He found me pretty homesick and as he was married then and keeping house there they had me up to supper. His wife was Debby Rowland of Clarksfield and ever after that I prized their friendship.

This army life did not satisfy Ed however. He resigned in 1864 returned to his studies and became a successful teacher, both in Ohio and out at Urbana Ill. where he had brothers older who led him along through law studies where he was admitted to the bar June 1869, soon after removing to Emporia Kans., his home the balance of his life. Gov. Stanley, recognizing his talent as a

Judge elevated him by appointment about 1900 to the Supreme Court Bench of Kansas, Later by the suffrages of his fellow citizens he was given a new term. He was never of a roubust build and died unexpectedly about Aug. 10 1905 while with a daughter out in Colorado seeking rest from his labors. He left a widow and five children. Recently Mrs. Cunningham has died and there are none of the family longer in Emporia.

An elder brother, Jarius O. Cunningham perhaps 80 years old also a judge of many years in Illinois, lives at Urbana Ill. and is greatly distinguished these later years for his interest there in the University of Illinois and also interest in all Historical matters-especially those of the Firelands Society of Huron and Erie Counties Ohio, the county of his boyhood days.

There were two of the Scott boys who enlisted from the Hollow July 28 1862. Mr. Scott kept the hotel. Byron Scott the younger aged 19 was not mustered. Charles Scott aged 21 went into Co. D and was one of its jolly cheerful boys who could keep the boys alive with fun, jokes and songs equal to any one I ever heard. A year or more after we had been in service there were just the three of us from Clarksfield left with the regiment. John McGraw got his ticket of leave at Chickamaaga. When my wounds had nearly got well after that battle some six months later I joined the Regiment at Camp Ooltewah and found Charles Scott with the Regiment once more. So it was us two from Clarksfield until May 19 1864. While Sherman's Army was advancing and Scott was out in the line of skirmishers marching forward he was instantly killed. That night when I went over to his company to visit him I learned that he had been killed and buried all in an hour. This happened near Kingston Ga. I had a letter written and sealed up ready to send home. It was with a sorrowful heart that I wrote a line or two on slip of paper and with the aid of my pencil pushed it into the sealed letter. Father was down to the Hollow soon after he received my letter. He was one of the Township Board and also one of the three war committee. When father told Mr. Scott the sad news he could not believe it as he had received a letter also of recent date telling how Charlie fared through the two weeks already of fighting. And was kept in suspense two or three weeks longer before any

one had a chance to write. Fighting was a daily affair then as Gen. Sherman advanced towards Atlanta. I got hit once by a piece of shell and twice by musket balls, all spent shots, only leaving bruises, on that 100 day Atlanta Campaign. And there was a time at the Kenesaw Mt. advance when for a whole week I was the only private in Co, "A" present able for duty. Seven men drew rations, four were non commission officers, two privates were sick, leaving me for duty. Our company officer, Lieut. Hosmer had been mortally wounded at Buzzard Roost where about 3 of our men got shot in five minutes time May 7th. So it came about that when Lieut. E. J. Squire or Lieut. John Milliman were not in command of our Co. we were consolidated with Co. F next to us. No other company in our army there had such a time to keep men present long enough to make a Sergeants squad. And no matter how many came up there always was some affair that kept us below 15 until we started home for our muster out when I believe we had 22 and the Regiment 329, at least one fourth more having joined us after Lee's surrender to have the honor and pleasure of coming home at the end of the war with their old Regiment.

We were discharged and paid off at Cleveland O. June 19 1865.

Myron G. Furlong, Co. D enlisted at Clarksville Aug. 8 1862, discharged Feb. 10 1863 on surgeons certificate of disability age 19 "is the record in our history." I knew Myron better after the war was over but never learned his war history. He became a dentist living successively in Norwalk, Cleveland, Isle of Pines, in the West Indies and the last year or two has set up his business again in Cleveland. So that of the 9 men who went out to the war from Clarksville in the 101st. O. V. I. him and I are the only ones left alive. I expect he is now if alive 71 years old.

We started May 5 1864 on the Atlanta Campaign I see by old letters with 12 men in Co. A to bear arms and three were along who drew rations. I expect these were Sidney Hoff who had a crippled hand and was the Surgeon's assistant, and two men in the Brigade Pioneer squad, names forgotten.

Charles R. Green, whose picture at the age of 56 and history is given briefly as written up for the book Annals of Lyndon in 1897 with additions to date, Dec. 1913, is found on the next page.

THE FOLLOWING SKETCH OF C. R. GREEN IS TAKEN FROM A BOOK "ANNALS OF LYNDON" WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF THE KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT LYNDON IN 1897 AND PUBLISHED IN OLATHE KANSAS IN 1913.

C. R. GREEN.

Charles Ransley Green was born November 8 1845 at Milan, Erie County, Ohio. He was raised in Wakeman and Clarksfield townships, Huron County, Ohio, where his father followed farming and the son, the eldest in a family of ten, got what common school education one could under such circumstances.

Being alive to the issues that brought on the war, he tried to go in the fall of 1861 as a soldier in the 55th Ohio, which was recruiting around him, but his father objected as he was only a lad less than 16 years old.

The next summer, when, after the seven days' battles by McClellan's army in front of Richmond in July, President Lincoln issued his call for 200,000 more volunteers, Mr. Green, though only then a lad of 16½ years and 133 pounds weight, enlisted August 8 1862 in Co. A 101st Ohio Volunteers for three years or during the war. The father did not consent, however, to his son's going until he had been examined by a county medical board and got his exemption papers, as, being under 45 years of age, he was otherwise subject to draft. So after taking this precaution for the welfare of the family, the father was willing to let Charles go to the war. The 101st Ohio's first service in Dixie was to help repel Gen. Kirby Smith's rebel raid on Covington, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio. Here is where Gov. Todd of Ohio, in September '62 called out the men of his state to rally at once in the defense of their homes. The forces who volunteered on that occasion were called "Squirrel Hunters." When the danger was over at this point the many regiments of new soldiers called to Covington from Ohio and Indiana were transferred to Louisville and, Oct. 1st to 3d put into the old brigades of Gen. Buell's army and soon marched out to the battle of Perryville Ky., Oct. 7th and 8th.

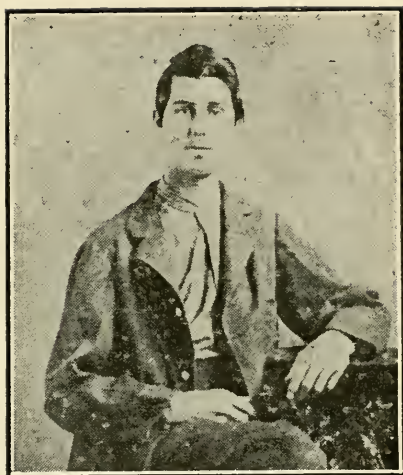
The 101st did not shed any blood here altho under fire. They were put into Gen. Carlin's brigade of Gen. Jeff C. Davis' division Gen. A. D. McCook's Corps, Rosecran's army. They remained in this organization until after the battle of Chickamauga. Through

the whole 3 yrs. service as fellow comrades in the brigade, they had Grant's old regiment, the 21st and 38th Ill., and the 81st Ind.

When the 101st Ohio Infantry was put into this brigade of soldiers at Louisville, the old regiments had seen almost a years active service and had fought many battles and skirmishes and to have a regiment a thousand strong put with them was a God-send indeed. Scorning to carry a knapsack or blankets in the summer, desiring but the one shirt to their backs, they came in from their long chase after Bragg, up from Iuka Miss. ragged, dirty, locks unshorn, lousy with graybacks, adepts in the art of living off the country. Their officers even boasting that their men could stop, slaughter a hog or cook a cup of coffee and not interrupt the day's steady march. Such were the companions who kindly looked the new levies over and shouted "fresh fish" on that Ky. march of '62 and who considerately allowed them to carry blankets and knapsacks in the day time that the old soldiers might have their contents to use the next night. The new troops soon found this game out, and also the folly of carrying such heavy loads. The 81st Ind., which took the place in the brigade that fall in the place of Col. Heg's Norwegian regiment, the 15th Wisconsin, transferred, was also a new regiment, and both had to put up with the old soldiers abuse and ridicule several months, until the battle of Stone River baptized them in blood, the 101st proving their heroism by leaving half of their number on the battlefield.

The Kentucky march had been a long, wearisome one to the new soldiers from Louisville to Nashville, made in dry weather with a good many deviations or side trips, and the sudden change of weather, which on Oct. 26th brought snow to the depth of several inches. This occurred while they were encamped at Rolling Forks and caused much sickness from the exposure, and before they got down into Tennessee ready for the battle of Stone River the 101st Ohio was reduced to less than one-half effective men for duty, and company A, to which Mr. Green belonged, which had left Ohio with 90 men, and in November had 44 men, entered their first real battle with only 28 men in line for duty.

At the beginning of the battle, December 25th, all men not able to stand the march and exposure, were ordered to the rear with the wagon train. So Mr. Green being among this number, having



A MONTH AFTER CHICKAMAUGA. IN A CINCINNATI HOSPITAL. THE ARTIST TAKES THE WOUNDED ARM OUT OF THE SLING, RESTS IT ON THE STAND AND GOES AHEAD WITH HIS PICTURE. Co A 101 O. V. I. Age 18.

been taken sick Christmas, missed the heaviest day's battle—December 31st, but hearing of the almost total annihilation of his regiment, joined the army at the front, in time to be in the last 2 days' battle, and when he found his company nine men only were left, and only 110 in the regiment. Both Colonels and other officers of the companies were killed or wounded. Nearly all the wounded and many others were taken prisoners. In a day or two enough stragglers came up to make over two hundred present. The fighting, all through it, lasted six days, and at its close the battle-field, with all the Union dead and many of the Rebels, fell to the Union Army. Here Mr. Green helped to bury one of his own mess, Edwin Runyan, and twelve others of the regiment, all in one wide grave, on the battle field.

The Union Army camped around Murfreesboro the next six months. The people thought Gen. Rosecrans with his magnificent Union Army, of 50,000 men, would never get started Southward again, but on the 24th of June, 1863, found the army in motion, and active campaigning was going on until after the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Green was all through the campaign with his regiment, and in the battle of Chickamauga got hit in three places, two of the wounds being through each arm. From a regiment numbering 225 before, at the end of the battle left them 65 men present for duty, and Co. A was reduced from 17 to 3 men, several being killed or badly wounded and left on the battle-field. Comrade Green's wounds were such as did not hinder his getting away, and he was absent six months, back in Nashville and Ohio, recovering from his wounds, getting two furloughs home in the meantime.

In February, 1863, his arms not being strong enough to carry a gun, the medical authorities, at Cincinnati, thought to transfer him into the Invalid Veteran Reserve Corps, an organization in the rear to do guard duty over prisoners, recruits, commissary stores, etc. But Mr. Green concluded that if they wanted his services to help put down the war, it must be in the front; so he took such a course that he fell into disgrace with the doctors, and as a punishment, they ordered him to be sent to the front to re-join his command at Chattanooga, the very thing that he privately was working for; and, although not able for duty, he became so

by the time Old Billy Sherman started the army out for the 100-days fighting of the Atlanta campaign, May 4th, 1864.

As usual, the very first battle they got into, which was a charge on Buzzards' Roost, their company lost several men, the Lieut. commanding the company and Orderly Sergeant both being killed or wounded, and all through the rest of that campaign the company never had over ten men, and for three weeks, in front of Kenesaw Mountain, three men only for duty, C. R. Green being one of them. There were four more present, but two were detailed in the Pioneer Corps and two were non-commissioned officers. The company was attached to another company, because there were no spare officers for it; and, to cut a long story short, it never had more than 14 to 16 men present again to the end of the war.

When the Atlanta campaign was over. The Army of the Cumberland under, Gen. Thomas, was detached to march back into Tennessee and defend it against Hood's Raid, while "Sherman marched down to the Sea."

The 101st Ohio was in Col. Kirby's Brigade, Gen Stanley's Division, Gen. O. O. Howard's 4th Army Corps in the most of the Atlanta campaign. When McPherson was killed, July 22, 1864, Howard was placed in command of the army of the Tennessee, and Gen. Stanley took the 4th Corps. But at the battle of Nashville and to the end of the war, Gen. Thomas J. Wood commanded the 4th Corps, and when Gen. David S. Stanley was promoted, Gen. Nathan Kimball took the Division and was its commander until the end of the war. Col. I. N. Kirby was the 101st Ohio's Colonel from the battle of Stone River to the end of the war, nearly, but on part of the Atlanta campaign—the Franklin and Nashville days and to the end, he commanded the brigade, and was made a General at the last, richly meriting the promotion.

Mr. Green was hit three times by missiles of war in the Georgia campaign, but not serious enough to cause his falling out. Along in the Fall of 1864, the constant exposure and fatigue of a wet November while they were marching back into Tennessee, guarding and assisting along a wagon train of a thousand wagons, more or less, over the Cumberland Mountains, so bore down his constitution that he came down sick with that dreadful army dis-

ease known as the "chronic diarrhoea," and was ordered to the Nashville hospital, only the day before the battle of Franklin where his regiment suffered a loss of a few men only, and in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, '64, where Gen. Thomas so signally defeated Hood's rebel army, the regiment lost ten men.

Mr. Green was away three months recovering his health, having been transferred to Ohio hospitals, he had a furlough home, which was undoubtedly the saving of his life. The custom was, by the Army Doctors then, to give plenty of Opium and Quinine and other equally strong drugs. Mr. Green, seeing that he did not recover by the hospital treatment, soon took the practice of eating roasted cheese and crackers, and drinking scalded milk, regularly turning into the spit box the doses left by the doctors.

In March, 1865, he rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and the whole corps was soon transferred to East Tennessee, where they had to guard against a possibility of Gen. Lee's escape from Richmond via Lynchburg into Tennessee. Here the end of the war found them, and soon after they were transferred to Nashville, and June the 12th, mustered out. They went in a body to Cleveland, Ohio, where, on the 19th of June, 1865, they received their pay and were discharged.

The Ohio Book of Records, Vol. 7, goes on to state that Charles R. Green was mustered out with his company at the end of the war, June 12th, 1865, the only one of nine from Clarksville, Ohio, who was able to see the war through and come home with his command: not by reason of strength and health, but by an overruling Providence, which singles out some to death and others to lifelong suffering—some to glory and others to sorrow.

Mr. Green served 3 years, lacking 40 days as a private. He now returned home to Clarksville, Ohio.

AFTER THE WAR.

The war was over, and here was C. R. Green less than 20 years old, with three years' experience in battling for himself alone and with 500 dollars of his war money, but a great 3-year gap in his education stared him in the face, which he at once set out to fill by two years' attendance at the Milan, Ohio, Normal School and a term of teaching school, not quitting until he was able to pass the second grade in their county examinations.

April, 1867, in his 22nd year, he followed Horace Greeley's advice to young men by coming out to Kansas "to grow up with the country." He landed in the Kaw river bottoms at Lenape, Leavenworth Co. Kan. where an uncle, James P. Green, was operating three steam saw mills to furnish timber for a hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railway from Junction City westward. The Delaware and Wyandotte Indians had just disposed of their reserves but had not yet moved to the Territory, and "the noble red-man" was about the first attraction seen by Mr. Green in Kansas as on stepping off the cars.

After spending about two months with his uncle, who in the meantime removed to the "State Line" bottom of Kansas City, Missouri, which in '67 had the State Line depot and very few other buildings on it, the last of May, 1867 he concluded to go across the plains to California.

Mr. Green got a position with a surveying party and went out across the plains, through New Mexico, Arizona and California to the Pacific coast. It was a preliminary railway survey and exploring expedition run by the Union Pacific R. W. E. D. and the Government. The latter sending out a scientific party who discovered and reported the great coal fields of Trinidad and Raton Mountains, and who paved the way for Major Powell's geological survey of the Great Canon of the Colorado a few years later.

The Santa Fe railroad, some of the way, runs over the route that Mr. Green helped to survey in 1867-'8, for he was absent about a year from Kansas, returning by Old Mexico, Panama and New York. This was a very interesting trip in the days of the Santa Fe Trail, the Overland Stage, Indian war and "Custer on the Plains." They were at Old Kit Carson's abode in the Rocky Mountains, and the many adventures and tales about this trip, Mr. Green will put in a chapter to itself.

When he came back to Kansas, in 1868, he spent three months with his Uncle in Kansas City, Mo. helping to make some of the first buildings of the boom on those great bottoms, before there was any Union Depot there. In August, getting tired of city life, he went up on the Delaware Reserve in Leavenworth county, half way between Lawrence and Leavenworth, at Glenwood, and bought himself a farm and went to teaching in the country schools.

He taught more or less steadily the next six years, improving his farm and living on it, so that one day when a man offered him \$3,600 for it, he replied, "No, you can have it for \$4,000, and not a cent less," but, he would give possession at once of all the crops and the house. May 17th, 1873, the sale was made, and in a few months, Mr. Green closed up his business, and term of school, and took his family consisting of wife and two children, and April, 1874, removed to Clarkfield, Ohio, three thousand dollars the richer for his Kansas experience. They were renters two years on their Father Green's farm, when they bought a farm of their own, in Wakeman, and lived there four years.

But six years in Ohio made him and his wife homesick for the western people, and the opportunities to get ahead, and they came back to Kansas, this being the 2nd time. Mr. Green did not wish to settle down again in Leavenworth county. The taxes were very high there and the price of land four times as much as in newer counties. He carefully looked over ten counties, in 1879, before locating, and never regretted his final choice of Osage county. He lost considerable by the move to Ohio, but gained in experience, and finally settled down on a farm in the Dane neighborhood, six miles West of Quenemo, and four and a half miles South-east of Lyndon, Osage county, June 20th, 1880.

He married December 28, 1869, in Tama county, Iowa, Flavia Barbour, a playmate of his in Ohio before the war. Six children, three girls and three boys, were born to them from this union, when death claimed the wife, March 21, 1883, at the age of 35, leaving a little babe which Mr. Green gave to sister in Ohio.

The oldest of these children, Mary Alice Green, was married to Albert I. Haskins, of Wakeman, Ohio, in 1893, and lives there. The eldest son Ovid Elias Green, died September 15, 1889, at the age of 13. A little girl, Jennie Alda, died in 1885, aged 4. So that, not counting the children in Ohio. Mr. Green has only two at home, Winifred B. Green, a young lady graduate of the "Class '95," Lyndon High School and a teacher of the county and Norman B. Green, a young man of 19 years, in 1896.

For his second wife Mr. Green married, on November 17, 1887, Miss Annie Kring, one of his Old Leavenworth county, school pupils, and resides in a comfortable home a mile or two South of Lyndon the county seat.

Being interested in horticulture, he has large orchards and acres of forests trees, vines etc. He has built himself plenty of barns and other outbuildings, and a good house with a fire-proof library and museum room, so that he has no desire whatever to leave the farm for town life.

Always taking naturally to tools, he has saved hundreds of dollars doing all his own building; and he finds that good buldings and sheltered tools and stock are good investments on a farm, and that though a man may love other pursuits in life, and follows them for a season, there is nothing compared to the peace and happiness and the independence of living on a pleasantly located farm. And while he tried Florida one winter season for his health, he found, on his return here to Kansas, wayward as she is in many things, best suits him out of 27 states and territories, that he has been in during the last 40 years. And being the best to live in, all things considered, certainly then it is good enough to die in also.

SEVENTEEN YEARS LATER.

The foregoing matter was printed 17 years ago, and as his family history was alluded to then, it is only fair to further write of it after this lapse of-time. Mr. Green's second daughter, Miss Winifred B. Green, was married to Silas D. Metzler of Wooster, Ohio, Feb. 1899, and now lives in Lyndon, Kans., they have four children. He is a blacksmith, yet, they own a farm near there.

Norman B. Green went back to the old Wakeman, Ohio, home and married Miss Grace Ford, Oct. 1901, and they have five children. He lives on a farm 4 miles S.E. of Lyndon.

Morris E. D. Green, the motherless babe of 1883, was raised in Ohio by Mr. Green's sister, Mrs. Hepsey E. Morris, and married Miss Sarah Skinner of Wakeman, Oct. 1904, they have two children, he lives on a farm adjoining Kipton, 5 miles East of Wakeman.

Mary Green Haskins removed from Wakeman to Osseo, Hillsdale Co. Mich., about 1909, on a farm. They have 8 children alive. So that Mr Green now has 19 grand-children, the oldest not more than 16, Vern Haskins of Osseo, Mich.

Feb'y 1904, Mr. Green sold his old farm to W. A. Holt and removed, temporarily to a tenant farm adjoining, but in two and a half years later, Aug. 10th, 1907, removed to Olathe, Johnson Co.,

Kans. on a good roomy suburban property, where he can both farm and carry on his publishing business. He is now between 68 and 69 years of age and lives alone, with his wife, in good roomy quarters, with his printing plant in the same yard.

He is much interested in old Soldier History, and finds, among the 150 Old Soldiers of the Civil War living at Olathe, plenty of interesting material to put in his books.

100 MEN FROM HURON CO. FOR CO. A.

It seems appropriate right here to give the names, and of what localities, the several members of Co. A, 101st Ohio, came from, there in Huron County, Aug. 1862. The Ohio Roster of Soldiers, which may be found in every library of note, gives some information not quite in this form. — C. R. Green, Co. A.

As near as can be figured out, the members of this company came from the following townships or places in Huron Co., Ohio.

Capt. Charles Calligan of Monroeville, raised in Ridgeville twp., which embraced Cooks Corners, part of Bellevue, Monroeville and some other little Burgs, 22 men as follows; Atkinson, Carr, Clark, Earl, Gregory, Harris, Horace Hill, Jefferson, H. Kingsley, W. Kingsley, Lamaroux, Miner, Pike, David W. Smith, John Smith, Turner, Stimpson, Ward, Whaley, Daniel Webster, Herman G. Webster, Young.

From Lyme came 5; Pat. Brady, Harder, Lewis, Pally; Geo. A. Stewart, 75 years old. From Norwalk, East Norwalk and the Twp. recruits furnished by Asa Hillyer, who was 1st Lieut. of the Co., 16 men; Allen, Base, Buck, Chollar, Cleveland, Harriman, Henley, Jackson, King, McPherson, Riggs, Raidart, C. E. Cartwright, Miles E. Cartwright, Inman, Springer.

From Clarksfield, in Lieut. D. H. Fox's squad of New London and Fitchville men came 3 viz; Green, Fish and McGraw.

From New London, 14 men; Barker, Brisock, Bradley, Barret, Coleman, Evans, Knapp, Prosser, Runyan, Stevens, Vosburg, Vanscoy, Whitney.

From Townsend, in the division of the Non-commisioned officers, among others was Benj. F. Bryant about 5th Sergeant, but after the battle of Stone River, he alone of all the Sergeants was left, and for meritorious service was made 1st Lieut. At the end of the war he was made a Captain, and is now alive Col. com-

manding the Wisconsin State Soldiers Home. There came 9 men from Townsend; Austin, Bryant, Thos. Green, Haller, Hoff, Lowe, Kilbourn, Robbins, Ryan.

From Hartland was Earnsberger and Searl. From Fitchville, was Williams. From Peru, were Shauger and Chance. From Bronson came Park.

From Wakeman there were 10 men mustered; Griffin, Albert R. Hill, Hasbrook, Harmon Martin, Elwood Martin, Russell, Strong, Wilson, Webb and Welch.

Three recruits; Harmon Gaston, Levi Green, Robt. A Blanks.

There was just an even 100 men, counting the 3 officers, who belonged to Co. A, first and last. 3 were recruits in March 1865. Two men deserted early in the service, 9 men where never mustered or if mustered took sick and were never present afterwards, excepting the old man Stewart, who though 75 years of age and not mustered into Co A, went along with us as far as Perryville where he fell sick and returned North but died within the year.

How Calligan ever got "Co. A" into service with only about eighty-nine men I do not understand, and many of them were not robust or able to stand the awful hard marching we had to do down through Kentucky.

The men fell out of our company by the dozen. Men sickened and died in our camp hospital, and in the wayside houses. And, when we left Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 4th, 1862, and only sixty days from our first entrance upon Dixie Soil, I do not think there were more than forty men left of Company A present.

The effects of that horrible goose-pond water we had to drink upon the footsore men from long marches over the Kentucky pikes; the terrible snow storm which came so suddenly upon us while we were at Rolling Fork, October 24th to the 26, and we without tents or blankets enough, (for all this baggage we had discarded before Perryville) all tended to play out the boys so entirely that two-thirds never returned to Co. A again.



We see here, 50 years after the Civil War, "An Old Veteran". He is trying to show how an Infantryman looked when ordered out for a 24 hour picket guard. His tent and rubber blanket that should be in a roll over his shoulder, now hang on the rod. The coffey pot, canteen, haversack that does not show plainly, the old army musket, belt and ammunition boxes, the bayonette, old hat with figures 101 on it, the army trousers so small and tight that if he stoops over they will surely bust. And last of all the Army Overcoat, that not satisfied with its war service, took a years trip across the Plains to Calif. What Tales could be spun of the articles



List of Those who Enlisted from Wakeman, O., in the Civil War.

AND THEIR HISTORY. THIS ALSO INCLUDES SOME

Who lived on the outskirts of the township, and others
who since the War, have moved into Wakeman.

Compiled By C. R. Green, Assisted by the Wilson Todd Post No.
559 G. A. R. Dpt. of Ohio. Capt. L. W. French, Benj. T. Strong,
Isaac Haskins and others of Wakeman, in these last eight years.

Printed April 1914.

SOME HISTORY OF THE WORK.

Living temporarily in Wakeman the years 1876-'80 I was selected as Historian for 1878, Decoration Day. I kept the Roll I prepared and read. A few years later out here in Kan. I was able to get of Mrs, Eugenia Bunce Gesner, her Father Edward Bunce's old memoranda book showing a good many names of Wakeman Volunteers along up to 1864. Edwin W. Cunningham called my attention to W. W. Williams History of "The Firelands 1879". A valuable help. Having about all the Ohio published Soldier Records in my own library, I feel that this list, LAME AS IT MAY BE, is better than none, and as an interval of about 49 years has elapsed since the War closed, it is high time it was published. [C. R. G.]

Those marked with an asterisk ' * ' are the Wakeman Volunteers

* Charles E. Arnold, Co. C 196 O. V. I. Forsythe Arnold's boy who died April 17 1865 at Cumberland, Md.

Frank Allen. [Bunce list] Some man procured from elsewhere to fill up the Wakeman quota.

* Aaron Alvord. Co. D 8th O. V. I. Dead.

* Cecil C. Abbott. Co. B 166 O. N. G. Harbor Springs, Mich.

* Cyrus Arnett. Co. B, 166 O. N. G. Is living in Erie Co. O.

Thomas Allen. Co. H 41st O. V. I.

* Perry Arnold. Co. C 196 O. V. I. Another of Forsythe Arnold's tho't to be dead. A broth Lew Arnold lives in Wakeman

John T. Allard, (Jack) 85 N. Y. Inf. He is dead, his widow and three daughters run the Bright Hotel.

* James Arnett, Co. F 3rd O. Cav. Died at Savanna, Tenn 1862
* Barkdoll U. Arnett, Co. F 3rd Cav died Savanna, Tenn. 1862.
Julius Austin, Co. A 101st O. V. I. G. A. R. Wakeman, Ohio.
Died here Aug- 30 1908, age 79 years.

Oliver Austin, Co. . . 64 O. V. I. Another family whose sisters
use to live with Hepsabah Shelton. All trace of Oliver is lost.

* Edwin R. Benjamin, a young grandson of Asa Wheeler's who
enlisted at Columbus, Reg. unk'n. Died 1864. not in service long.

* Philetus O. Bailey, Co. C 32nd O. V. I. Died 1865.

* Ira H. Brooks, Co. D 8th O. V. I. A brother of Daniel B. He
had served his 3 yrs' was sick and died in Nashville 1864.

* Ebenezer Sherwood Bunce, Co. D 8th O. V. I. Died from the
wounds received at Battle of Winchester Va. March 1862.

* Herrick P. Bentley, Co. E 166 O. N. G. died Wakeman 1870.

* Dexter P Bacon, Lieu't and Adj't 166 O. V. I. Died " 1871.

* Edward Barto, Co. F 72nd O. V. I. M'd a Rounds. After the
War moved to Clarksfield, and then to Wisconsin.

* James H. Bailey, Co. F 3rd O. Cav. Camden, O.

Wm. O. Barnes, Co. C 7th O. V. I. Columbus O.

Eli Benjamin, was in the War, history unknown. Dead.

* Marvin Bristol, went from S. W. part of Wak'n. Hist'y unk'n.

* Daniel D. Brooks, Co. A 24 O. V. I., also Co. F 18th O. V. I.
Was yet living last known, in Michigan.

Charles Bodfish, 88th Ohio. 1 yr. Died at Camp Chase, in 1862.

* Asa Briggs Jr, Co. B 166 O. N. G. Died at Wakeman, O.

Theodore V. Bunce, Lieu't Co. I. (. . . .) O. V. I. Died at Oberlin
O. where I think he enlisted. See Will H. Pierce, Wakeman.

Adelbert D. Bunnell, Co. C 3rd U. S. Cav. Died Toledo, O.

* Daniel F. Brewer, Co. B 128 O. V. I. Guarding prisoners at
Johnsons Island. A brot'r Henry Brewer in same Co had fits.

* Richard D. Brewer, E 8th O. Died in Huron Co. Nov. 25 1897.

* James Brooks, Co. B 3rd O. Cav. Lives in Avon ohio.

* H. Welling Buckman, 2nd Lieu't Co. C 166 O. N. G. (living in
Andrew Barto, Co. F 72nd ohio, no information (Toledo, ohio.)

Benj. F. Bryant, Capt. Co. A 101st O. V. I. Lived in Wakeman
1863. After War, Att'y at Law & Pension Ag't at LaCrosse, Wis.
Now Col. Commanding Wisconsin, Soldiers Home.

John Y. Bright, 85th N. Y. I. Died in Wakeman, o. 1883-'9.

Ephraim Beam, Co. H 41st O. V. I. Enlisted from Camden, O. Died March 1908, age 79. Wakeman, Ohio.

* Seneca Camp, Co. H 41st O. V. I. Killed Battle Shiloh 1862,

☞ Charles Crawford, Co. D 1st O. V. I. Died 6 mos, Nashville '64

* James L. Curry, Co. D 8th O. V. I. moved to Wellington, Ohio

☞ William Curry, " " " Wakeman

* Jude Corbon, Co. B 3rd O. V. Cav. came home from the war and went off west, supposed to be dead.

☞ Oshea W. Coon, Co. F 3rd O. Cav. Living in Wright co., Mo.

John Coon, co. G 72nd O. V. I. history unknown.

* Ransom Camp, co. H 41st O. V. I. Lived many years since the war in Clarksfield. moved to Oberlin and died of late years.

Harvey S. Caswell, A Brighton boy: I think he is dead.

* Elias Church, co. B 3rd O. V. Cav. In Montana.

* James Cook, command not known. moved away.

James Kerwood, Reg't not known. Joh. Griffin's brother in law.

☞ John M. Chrysler, co. C 196 Ohio, Living at Millbury, Ohio.

☞ Samuel Chrysler, " " " Died about 1890 in Mich.

☞ Wesley Cuykendoll, co. F 3rd O. Cav. died at camp Den'sn '62

☞ William Canfield, co. E 166 O. N. G. Wakeman, O.

☞ Henry Carroll, co. C. 128th O. V. I. Died at Wakeman, O.

☞ James Doughty, co. E 55th O. V. I. died early in service, 1862
Erastus French's step-son, and School mate of Charles Green's.

Charles H. Davis, 8th N. Y. Cav. Died in Wakeman.

John J. Dunning, co. G 101st O. V. I. Living in New London, O.

☞ Addison Dopp, co. D 178 O, V. I. died in Wakeman about 1897

Edward Dalton, co. K 41st O. V. I. Died in Wakeman, O.

☞ William Denman, co. B 166 O. N. G. Died in Wakeman, 1893.

☞ Harrison W. Eggleston, co. A 24th O. and co. F 18th Ohio. 18 months service. Died in Wakeman, 1878.

☞ Erastus Erskin, co. G 72nd O. V. I. he went from near the Clarksfield line. Address unknown.

☞ Andrew Harris, co. E 166 O. N. G. A. G. A. R., Wakeman, O.
See on another page his Story of New Wakeman. 1871. Mr Harris lived to be 88½ yrs old, dying in Wakeman, Feb. 26 1914. he was buried at Cassville, Mo, beside his wife. Mo. was his home 18 yrs.

* Martin E. Ellis. Co. B 3rd O. V. Cav. died at Harbor Springs, Mich. Buried in Wakeman.

* Avery Edwards. Co. B 3rd O. V. Cav. died in Wakeman 1886.

* Wm Harrison Fletcher. Co. B, 176 O. V. I. Transferred to the 18th O. V. I. 9 mos Service. Wakeman, O. A G. A. R.

Edwin O. Fowler. 20th Ohio Lt Arty, 3 years of service. Died in Wakeman, Mar. 10 1911.

* Wm. W. Farmer. Co. D 8th O. V. I. killed at Antietam 1862

* Bernice T. French. Co. A 24th O. V. I. died in Wakeman 1873

Fred Wm. Fowler. Co. D 8th O. V. I. Died in Wakeman, Ohio July 9 1865.

* L. W. French. Co. F 3rd O. V. Cav, Capt. 137 U. S. C. T. 4 years service, a G. A. R. Wakeman. Soldier's Home Sandusky.

* H. Bronson Foote. Co. C 166 O. N. G. Broth in law Mrs. I. P Haskins. Their home, Homer Mich, He died some 3 years back.

* Charles H. Fletcher. Co. B 176 O. V. I. A brother of Harrison Fletcher, Died in 1866.

George F. Fletcher. Co. H 166 O. N. G. In Michigan.

* James H, Grant. Co. H 41st O. V. I. Killed Nov. 23 1863.

* John R. Griffin. Co. A 101st O. V. I. Sergt. Strong of Co. A gives Johns history another page. died at Wakeman, O. Feb. 1910,

Charles R, Green. Co. A 101st O. V, I. A G A R. Home Olathe Kan, See his Story of Clarksfield boys in 101st, on other pages.

John Ginste. Lieut. Co. H 43 O. V. I. Enlisted at Oberlin, served 38 mos. with Sherman's Army. Died in Wakeman Dec. 1905,

* Henry Hand. With James Marks, served 1 year (1864) on the Gunboats Clara Dolson, and Carondolet, Miss. River. Hand did live a few years ago in Camden, O.

* James S. Hurd. Edgerton's Co. E 1st Ohio Lt Arty Battery. 3 yrs service. Lives in . . . Iowa.

* Cassus Hurd. old Mr. H's son, was in the War, Regt. unknown. Lives at Colby Kansas.

* John W. Hasbrook. Co. A 101st O. V. I. disc'd and died 1864.

* Charles Higgins. Co. D 166, O. N. G. and Co. C 196 O. V. I. Died at Wakeman, 1865.

* Charles Hague, (or Hayne) Co. F 3rd O. Cav. Died 1862.

* Adam Hanmar. Co. D 8th O. V. I. No information.

* Edwin Hasbrook. Co. H 41st O. V. I. Dead.

☞ Isaac P. Haskins, Co. F 3rd O. Cav. and co. H 166 O. N. G. Still living in Wakeman, Ohio.

* Albert R. Hill, co. A 101st O. V. I., and 2nd Lieu't co. M 5th Ohio Cav. Living at Breckenridge, Mich.

☞ Edmond J. Husted, co. D 166 O. N. G. A G. A. R. Wakeman.

☞ Nelson Hendryx, co. E 42nd O. V. I. Died in Wakeman, 1905.

☞ James Hurd, co. E 1st O. Lt. Art'y. Wakeman.

Charles L. Hoyt, co. G 53rd Penn V. I. a G. A. R. of Wakeman.

* James H. Johnson, co. F 3rd Ohio Cav. Address unknown.

☞ William Jeffrey, co. A 24th O. V. I., transferred to co. F 18th Ohio. Joel Ross' nephew. Address unknown.

William Jeffries, Lieu't co. G. 24th O. V. I.

☞ Ezra Joice. The Father, and 2 boys given below.

☞ George A. Joice, Command's of these three not known.

☞ Daniel B. Joice, Addresses and history unknown.

☞ Romain J. Kingsbury, co. C 7th O. V. I., Killed in Va, 1862.

☞ James Monroe Kingsbury, co, H 10th Pa. V. Cav. Died 1864.

* Giles King, co. E 55th Ohio. Dead.

☞ Hayburn King, co. F 3rd O. V. Cav. Brother of Henry and John. Supposed to be dead.

☞ Henry C. King, co. 55th O. V. I., and co. F 3rd Cav. Wakeman

* John T. King, co. F 3rd O. V. Cav. Died at Clarksfield, O. 1903

Enoch H. Kilburn, co. A 101st O. V. I. Lived after the war for 30 yrs in Wakeman, then moved to East Townsend and died 1904.

Phillip F. Knowles, co. A 55th O. V. I. Dead.

Martin H Kellogg, co. H 41st O. V. I. no information.

* Homer J. Loughrey, co. H 41st O. V. I Died 1872.

* Mortimer J. Lawrence, co. B 3rd O. Cav, Editor of the Ohio Farmer after war, Cleveland. I think he is now dead.

☞ John H. Lawrence, Same co, and regiment as Mortimer, and connected with the paper. He died in Colorado.



☞ Ezra Lee, co. E 55th O. V. I, A son of the miller here, must have died in the service.—A. H.

☞ George W. Lewis, co. G 72nd O. V. I, same co. 18 Ohio, and a transf'd Recruit from 1st O. Died in Wakeman,

☞ Frank Lewis, co. D 1st O. V. I, Albion Mich. Dead

☞ Warner, a brother of Mortimer Lawrence, was in some Reg't not known. Living on his brother Mort's Ranch in Nebraska.

- * Charles M. MaGlone, co. B 3rd Ohio Cav. Died in army 1862.
 Lewis MaGlone, co. C 166th O. N. G. Dead.
- ✧ Lafayette Meacham, co. E 166th O. N. G. dead in Hartland.
- ✧ Elwood Martin, co. A 101st Ohio, Died at Nashville Jan, 1863.
- ✧ Harmon Martin, co. A 101st O. V. I. Wakeman. Died Mar 1911
- ✧ Lester E. Marks, co. H. 41st Ohio. Died at home 1866.
- * James Marks, enlisted 1862 in 101st, not accepted. In 1864 he went into the Marine service on the Gunboat Carondelet. Dead.
- ✧ Geo W. McKim, co. A 24th Ohio, and 3 yrs in co. B 3rd O. Cav. Living at Fremont. Ind.
- & Thomas W. McKim, co. B 3rd Ohio Cav. Angola, Ind.
- ✧ Hiram Wilder MaGlone, co. I 55th O. V. I, Died in Norwalk.
- Wm. Wallace Minor, (bro. of C. E.) co. H 24th O. V. I, From Townsend, O. Lives now in Cleveland.
- ✧ Charles E. Minor. co. E (Cleveland Grays) 1st O. V. 3 months service. Lieut. co. G, 67 O. V. I, 4 yrs. Died at Wakeman, Nov 8 1913. See his Narrative following this of the Minor's E. D. in O.
- Geo. Mordoff, co. G 101st O. V. I, Norwalk O. Enlisted from Berlin, but lived many years in Wakeman O. after the war.
- ✧ Sheldon Munger, co. C 166 O. N. G, a G A R. Wakeman, O.
- Ananias Moshier, co. D 124th O. V. I, Died in Wakeman, 1901.
- Josiah Mosier. " " " at Hillsdale, Mich.
- John M. Moshier, co. C 124th O, V. I, Wakeman, Dead.
- James P. Maroney. co. E 41st O. V. I, Died in Wakeman, O.
- & Wallace W. Nay, co. C 166 O. N. G. a G A R Wakeman, O.
- * Edward C. Peck, co. A 24th O. I. Died of wounds Shiloh '62.
- ✧ Calvin L. Peck, " " " Died Oct 14 '62 at N. Albany
- ✧ Adelbert E. Peck, co. H 166 O. N. G. Died at Wakeman 1906.
- ✧ Royal P. Peck, co. B 3rd Ohio Cav. Lives in St Paul Neb.
- & Uriah A. Peck, " " " Lives in Illinois.
- ✧ Germain Peck, cannot find record with 3rd Cav. Lives in Ill.
- ✧ Ira O. Peck, co. E 55th O. V. I. 18 mos. Capt. co. B 166th O. N. G, Lives at Fort Scott, Kan.
- Albert E. Peck, Capt co. H 55th O. V. I, Killed May 15 1864.
- ✧ Warren Peck, Ohio Nat'l Guards. a G A R. Wakeman, O.
- Chauncey T. Peck, co. E. 55th O. V. Killed at Resaca, Ga. 1864
- & William H. Pierce, Lieut. co. H. and B 41st O. V. I. a G A R Lived in Wakeman, O. nearly all his life.

 See close of this, for invited Corrections and Additions 

* Wm. Perrigo, was in the war. Killed since by a merry go r'd.

☞ Joseph Perrigo, co. G 18th O. V. I Died in service, 1864, 11 mo Woodruff Parkhurst, he was a soldier. See A Harris.

Addison H. Pearl, Lieut. co. B 3rd O. V. Cav. Went from Townsend I think. Lives down at Huron, O.

Sidney B. Porter, co. D 178th, (1 yr, reg't) O. V. I. a G. A. R. Wakeman, O. Enlisted from Oberlin. Died Jan. 12, 1913.

Edwin S. Prosser, co. F 3rd O. I, Died July 25 1894, in Clarks'd Wm H. Pease, Capt Baty. F 1st O. Lt. Arty. Undertaker in Wakeman, 35 years. Died Feb. 26 1906. Gave 5 years to War service.

Alexander Perry, Baty. M 6th N. Y. Arty. a G A R. Wakeman.

Roderic R. Russell, co. G 101st O. V. I, Enlisted from Birmingham, O. Lived in Wakeman, where he died Nov. 23 1905.

William Randall co. A 35th Iowa I. Died at his folks Wak'n 1865.

D. Bradley Randall, co. A 102nd Ill. Is Living at Waverly, Kan.

See another page for Mr Randall's history of Wake'n, yrs 1840-'48

* George W Russell, 1st Bat'ln. 12th U. S. Regulars. Died 1864.

☞ Wm. Russell, co. A 101st O. V. I. Trans'd to U. S. Marine Service steamer Winnebago. Lived at Shiloh O. Died 4 or 5 yrs back.

☞ Willard E. Robbins, co. A 101st O. V. Hist'y since war unk'n.

* Benj. C. Robinson, co. E 55th O. V. I, Died near Perkins Okla. Jany. 1892.

Samuel W. Rowland, co. A 93rd O. V. I, wounded battle of Nashville Dec. 16 '64. From Clarksfield to Wakeman. a G A R, Wake'n.

☞ Henry C. Ransom, co. F 197 O. V. I, 1 yr reg Luddington Mich

☞ Henry S. Rounds, co. B 3rd Ohio V. Cav. Lived on Warren Peck's farm. Went west at the close of the war.

* George Riley Rounds, co. B 3rd O. V. Cav. Sparta, Wis.

☞ George Rounds, co. K 10th O. Cav. no complete war record.

☞ Lemuel Root, no war record gotten. Lives H. Kings. Wakeman.

☞ John H. Rippon, co. D 1st Ohio I. also co. G 18th O. V. I, and then transferred to V. R. Corps. Died at Wakeman O. Oct. 16 1902

* John H. Russell, 14th O. I. 4 mos service. 100th O. V. I, end of war. Lived in Wakeman. Died Sandusky, S. Home, Oct. 16 1903.

☞ Lewis Rounds, co. D 8th O. V. I, co. F 3rd Ohio Cav. 2 years service. Married and went to Sparta Wis.

* Erastus Squire, co. G 72nd O. V. I. Lieut. of a co. in the 44th U. S. C. T. Died — — — (recrd incomplete, see appendix)

☞ Daniel Starkes, co. D 8th O. I. transf'd to 6th O. C. died 1862,

- * Frederick Strong, Battery H, O. L. Art'y. Died at Toledo, O.
- & John O. Strong, co. H 41st O. V. I, Died 1872.
- * Benj. T. Strong, co. A 101st O. V. I, a G. A. R. Oberlin, O.
Sec'y of co. A 35 yrs. Helped to get up this Wakeman Roll. Died
at Oberlin, Oct. 27 1913. See another page his His't of Wa'n Boys.
- ✧ Jesse N. Squire, co. B, and Cap't co. H 3rd O. V. Cav. Died
in Cleveland, O. 1904.
- Wm J. Saltman, co. E 55th O. V. I, no information.
- Loren L. Springer, co. C 123rd O. V. I, Dead.
- John Sypleet, co. C 123rd O, V. I, up at Collins, O.
- Jacob Seabold, co. K 10th Ohio Cav. Use to live with Jonah
Martin. Never heard of after the war.
- ✧ Wm. Smith, co. F 10th Ohio Cav. Oliver Smith's boy. Lives
now at Bowling Green. O.
- & Leonard R. Simmonds, co. A 24th, transferred to co. F 18th
O. V. I, 15 mos service. no further information.
- ✧ Henry Smith co. F 3rd O. V. Cav. Said to have deserted.
- ✧ James W. Schafer, co. H 2nd Ohio V. Cav, a G. A. R. Wake-
man, O. Served 4 yrs. Died June 1908.
- ✧ Aaron Sexton, co. B 3rd O. V. Cav. Harbor Springs, Mich.
- ✧ Edwin Sexton, " " " " " "
- ✧ Dempsey Sexton, co. E 55th O. V. I. no informanion.
- Horace Squire, a soldier, command nkn'n Townsend O. Dead.
- ✧ Francis Marion Shephard, Corp'l co. E 124th O. V. I, a G. A.
R. Wakeman, O. Died July 15 1910.
- Wm. St Clair, 166 th O. V. I, went from Clarksfield. Dead.
- Homer S. Seeley, co. C 123rd O. V. I, went from Townsend, O.
Brother of Mrs. Louie Shelton, Wakeman. O, Died July 2nd 1863
from wounds received at the Battle of Winchester, Va.
- ✧ Benj. Thurlby, co. G. 72nd O. V. I. Killed April 6 1862.
- ✧ Charles Trowbridge, co. A 24th O. V. I, Killed April 7 1862.
- * Charles M. Todd, co. H 41st O. V. I, Died at Columbia, Tenn.
April 7 1862.
- ✧ Philander Talcott, co. H 41st O. V. I. Died Wakeman, 1865.
- ✧ James Taggert, co. D 8th O. V. I, Died at Orange, New Jer.
- ✧ Wm Tappin, co. L 3rd O. Cav. Said to have been shot for
Desertion. (L. W. F. 3rd Cav)
- ✧ James Tisdale, co. D 8th O. V. I, Died at Vermillion, O.

✧ Wm. Raymond. co D 8th O. V. I. enlisted in June 1861.

✧ Josiah Raymond. " " " These brothers sickened and were both discharged by Jany. 1862.

✧ L. N. Trowbridge, a brother of Charles. His war record not known. He went west after the war. mother died here since 1900.

* Joseph Thurlby, co. D 1st O. V. I, Lives in Camden twp. O.

✧ John Thurlby. " " " After a few yrs, moved to Mich.

✧ Edgar M. Todd. co. E 166th O. N. G. a G A R. of Wakeman. Died July 1907.

✧ George W. Vandeventer. co. F 10th O. Cav. Died 1864. 9 mos

* Wm. Van Scoy. co. F 3rd Ohio Cav. Address since war unk'n.

✧ George Van Scoy. " " " 16 mos. Died at Berlin O.

Joshua R. Vaughn. co. E 166th O. N. G. a G A R. Sup't of the Wakeman Cemetery many years. See his List Died April 26 1901.

Martin O. Van Fleet. 1st Sergt co. E 1st O. Lt Arty. died Aug 9 1905 Cleveland

* Nehemiah H. Welch. co. D 166th O. N. G. a G A R. Always lived in Wakeman I guess. and just died April 16 1914.

✧ Samuel J Wilson. co. A 101st O. V. I. Shot down by my side Sep. 19 '63 Battle of Chickamauga, Supposed to have been killed.

✧ John. R. Wilson. co. C 123rd O. V I. Died Oct 31, 1864 in the Andersonville Rebel Prison, Ga.

✧ Calvin B. Whitmore. co. E 23rd O. V. I. 8 mos. Died from wounds Sep. 28 1864 rec'd at Battle of Fishers Hill, Va.

✧ George R. Whitmore. Sergt. co. E 23 O. V. I. 4 years service Died 1873 Wakeman. O. some accident of cars

✧ Hiram Whitmore. co. C 123rd O. V. not related, no more k'n, & Alpheus W. Welch. co. A 101st O. V. I. Died 1872.

✧ Gideon D. Webb. Corp. co. A 101st O. V. I. wounded June 27 1864, Battle Kenesaw Mt. Wakeman, O. Died 1871.

& Clark Webb. I cannot find record in either 8th or 18th O. V. I. Wakeman, O. Died in 1900.

✧ George Westfall. Enlisted April 1866. In co. B 4th U. S. Inft. Regulars. Wakeman Ohio. Died 1869

Wm J. Ward. Corp. co. D 8th O. V. I, Died after 2½ years service. Samuel F. and David O. Ward, younger brothers were with him in same co. a while. no further information.

Wm. M. Walker. co. G 72nd O. V. I. no information.

✧ Alfred F. Washburn. Lieut. co. G 3rd Ohio Cav. Died in Perry Oklahoma. Dec. 24 1898. age 58.

✧ Seymour Waldron. co. B 123rd O. V. I. Dead.

Wm Waldron, Musician. co. D 55th O. V. I,

✧ Charles Walton. co. D 166th O. N. G. Died in Norwalk, O.
See Mrs. George Sherman for further information

* Frank Wells. co. C 196 O. V. I, Dead.

George Washington. 72nd U. S. C. T. Died in Wakeman, O.

✧ Edgar B. Welch. co. G 24th O. V. I. no information

This Soldiers Roll foots up about 215, of which 55 or 60 did not enlist from Wakeman. Wakeman township's population in 1860 was 1115.* If 160 went to the war that would be $14\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. 1 out of evry 7. *Figures furnished from Columbus.

THE WORK ON THE ROLL.

It has been a 2 weeks job to set it up and print it my spare time. Frequently an hour has been spent on 6 lines, so much stopping to consult books. And then hours and days that several persons noted at the beginning of the "Roll" gave, that the names of their "VOLUNTEERS IN THE CIVIL WAR" be preserved.

One of those who has helped me among the most, has been ly- ing there at Mrs. Viola Wilson Moore's home in Wakeman, on his death-bed it is thought, while I have been getting the roll into print to send him a copy. I refer to cousin L. W. French.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

In speaking of Homer Seeley I said brother, It should be uncle. Albert R. Hill, of Breckenridge, Mich. died April 1913 I hear.

This is May 12th. A ten day vacation on this matter. I have from week to week watched my Ohio paper for some account of Wella French's death, but now think it a possibility that he may recover and live to further correct this print Wakeman Volunteer Roll. I have spent so much time on it, I would like the corrections and the additions to print in a pamphlet and be ready by Decoration Day. The price will have to be fifteen cents to pay its expenses. 20 pp

Charles R. Green, Olathe, Kan. 1914.



A SECTION OF ARTILLERY ON OUTPOST DUTY.

3 Years or During the War.

Sergeant Benj T. Strong's
BIOGRAPHY.

LATE OF OBERLIN OHIO.

Reminiscences of his service in Co. A 101st O. V I, Gen'l
DAVIS' Division, ARMY of the CUMBERLAND.

Prefaced by his short story of the Battle of Chicamauga, casualties of co A, subsequent Prison Life and return Home.

Edited and some additions made
By his comrade C. R. Green.

MEMBER OF THE

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NORWALK OHIO.

An Appendix giving C. R. Green's experiences Sept. and Oct. '63
on the Chicamauga Campaign and getting back to Nashville.

PUBLISHED BY C. R. GREEN, OLATHE, KANSAS, NOV. 1913.

An Edition of 300 Copies only.

OFFERING. BY C. R. GREEN, OLATHE, KAN. NOV. 1913,
OBITUARY

Marcus D. Stevens of Co. A, 101 O. V. I who lived near New London, O, died Oct. 29, 1913. He was in the service until June, 1865, but not with the regiment more than a year. War ailments lingered with him all his life, and at the age of 70, carried him to his grave. C. R. Green visited him Sep. 1912 at his home.

Benjamin Talmage Strong, Sergaent of Co. A, 101st. O. V. I with home at Oberlin, O, died Oct. 27, 1913. Had been sick two months and died in a hospital with something like bloody flux. I visited him in his home at Oberlin, Sep. 1912.

MEMBERS OF CO. A LEFT ALIVE, SO FAR AS KNOWN

Capt. Benj. F. Bryant, Commandant of the Wisconsin Veteran's Home, near Madison, Wis.

Serg't Abel Knapp, New London, O.

Corporal Albert R. Hill, Breckenridge, Mich.

Corporal Patrick Brady, Shelby, O.

Chester S. Carr, 1752 Stout street Denver, Colorado.

Miles E. Cartwright, East Norwalk, Ohio.

Charles R. Green, Olathe, Kansas.

Harmon Gaston, Clyde, Ohio. very uncertain

Phillip Henley, 611 North Anglin st., Clebourne, Tex.

Wibur Kingsley, 320 Lemon Ave., Dallas, Texas.

Wm. M. Miner, California ave., near Lake st., Chicago. Ill.

John Stimpson, Monroeville, Ohio.

Herman G. Webster, Monroeville, Ohio.

John Whaley, Ohio Soldier's Home, Sandusky, Ohio.

SERG'T STRONG'S STORY OF THE CHICAMAUGA BATTLE.

When I visited Benj. Strong last year (1912) I was anxious to have a good talk with him about this battle Co. A. went into the battle with 16 men, and Lieut. Benj. F. Bryant. They came out with the Lieutenant and four men present with the regiment. Strong, myself and probably others of the company have visited the battle field in these later years, and tried to reconcile our experiences into one general story. We have agreed nearly as to

who of the company was in the battle, and what happened to each. Strong and myself were each wounded in our arms on the 2nd day. By some lively sprinting for a couple of miles, I escaped capture, and in six months was well and back with my regiment, where I remained most of the time (gone 3 months after Franklin iattle), to the end of the war. Strong went through Rebel prisons and was so disabled by his wound that he was discharged May 1864. The following is a short story I got of him the last time I saw him: I wrote it down as he talked.

He says: Orderly Sergeant Fred Jefferson left us at Winchester. I then became O. S., and at Chicamauga, there was 17 men to draw rations of Co. A. This included Lieut. Bryant, Harmon Martin who drove ambulance and Sydney Hoff, was present with the regiment as the Surgeon's assistant and stretcher-bearer, because from Stone river battle he always had a crippled hand, and would not be discharged. This left for battle 16 men and Bryant.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST

Sam Wilson was mortally wounded and left on the first day's battlefield, never seen after.

George Lamaroux, killed and left on the first day's battlefield.

Fred Haller, shot in the head, and left on the first day's battlefield, recovered, and after 15 months of prison life again joined the regiment

George Coleman, shot and captured, died.

Abe Inman, shot in groin and captured, died.

Wm. McPherson, wounded but escaped.

John R. Griffin, wounded twice but escaped.

John McGraw, wounded but escaped.

John Base, captured, lost on steamboat.

C. R. Green, wounded but escaped.

B. T Strong, wounded and captured.

Lieut. Bryant, Sergt. Knapp, Pat Brady and (.) 4 men left.

Strong says that he went through the first day's battle all right, "The second day's battle Bryant and seven men entered the battle line in the hastily-built breastworks with the regiment about 1 p.m. I only fired two or three rounds, when on looking down

the line to the left, I see that all had risen up from the slight breastwork, and were retreating with much confusion. I saw no one that I knew. I ran to our RIGHT, slightly oblique. I may have been 8 or 10 rods away when I got a shot in my left arm across below the elbow, crushing or fracturing both bones and left a numb feeling. I fell down, and almost directly a Rebel line of soldiers passed over me. One grabbed for my new white felt hat, but was going so fast he missed it. Another line passed by, and one of the Confederates offered me a drink of water, the third line went by and then they began to return, and I was ordered to get up and go to the rear, where were many rebel wounded.

I went thus a mile or more across to the south side of Chicamau-ga Creek over the Reed bridge. Here was a Field Hospital, conducted by the Rebels and two of our Surgeons. I was looked at and it was decided to let my arm go then, but it was thought that it would have to be cut off. It went thirteen days without any further attention on the doctor's part.

I had no bandage suitable, but took my red handkerchief that the Rebs had helped me to make a sling for my arm with on the battlefield, and finally getting a white bandage, I was able to go down to the creek, wash and dress my arm alone daily. One day, ten days after the battle, I ran on to Abe Inman, who was shot in the groin and lying there. He no doubt died right there, as I never saw him any more.

In a few days a lot of us was hauled 5 or 6 miles to Ringgold Station, 3 weeks after the battle, and shipped to Atlanta. At Ringgold Station I found Fred Haller. He could walk then, although a bullet had gone through his head, we kept together after that.

At Atlanta, we ran onto Geo. Coleman, who had been shot through the bowels, but was now able to walk. So there were three of us Co. A boys together, but in a week we were separated. Coleman was left at Atlanta, Haller and I were sent to Richmond, the lower story of Libby Prison, because our officers were up stairs. They having heard that we had not been fed for two or three days, contributed to our relief, which in the end made our lot worse. We were in Libby three days, then taken up the Hill to another prison where we found Harmon Martin of Co. A who, as an Ambulance driver, though not present with the Co. in the battle, had been

captured in some way or other. Thus there were 3 of us again, for about 36 hours, when our names were called, and I thought it was for EXCHANGE, and was so disappointed because I was not called out. Martin and Haller were called, and as I learned afterwards were taken down to Andersonville. Haller was held a prisoner 15 months.

I was taken out to the hospital and operated on. No Ether or Chloroform were used. The Surgeon made an incision about four inches long in my left arm, and with his fingers took out the bones. My left arm was one inch shorter than the right. I entered the Union lines at City Point. I was a prisoner 58 days. I was paroled for 2 weeks. I went direct to Annapolis, reaching there Nov. 18, 1863. Here paroled prisoners were kept until exchanged. I was cleaned up, and discarding my old coat, I forgot my Diary and the knife and fork got at the Preacher's,* in the pocket.

I left Annapolis, Md. after New Years. I was sent to New Albany, Ind. Then a party was made up for Camp Chase, (near Columbus, O.) and I was put in it, one night in the camp. Then I was sent to the Hospital. In due time a furlough was given me home, and when out, time extended, and upon my return to the Hospital, I received an honorable discharge May 5, 1864.

ANSWERS TO SOME QUESTIONS.

I have a good memory of my war service. I was with my Command pretty steady from start to Chicamauga.

At the Stone River Battle, I was one of the ten men left to answer to roll call out of 28. I was in the same Division Hospital tent sick at Murfreesboro, the spring of 1863, when our Co. A comrade, Henry Fish died. The doctor said to me one day, you are able to walk around and help in the garden, but I put out to the Army and went with my Company. I visited Chicamauga Battlefield in 1904, and spent nearly a week looking up our positions during the Battle. I have maps and books in plenty on the Battle, and have made talks about the Battle before public assemblies.

*Charles Green, Benj. Strong, and others of Co. A, who the first weeks' service, Sept., 1862, were out on picket several miles from Covington, Ky., watching against the Rebel Gen'l, Kirby Smith's advance, entered a deserted preacher's house between the lines, and provided themselves with knives, spoons, etc., for their camp use. C. R. Green carried his knife the 3 years of war and has it and other articles got then in his war museum.

TO MY COMRADE'S MEMORY.

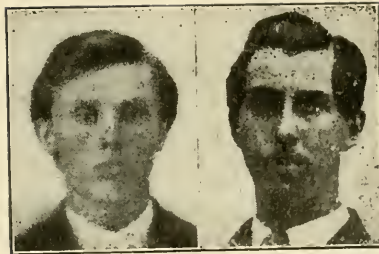
This war story of Sergt. B. T. Strong, of Oberlin, O., who enlisted Aug. 1862, from Wakeman, O, in Co. A, 101st. O. V. I., along with some ten others from that town, and outlived all of them by some 3 years, was written out and printed Nov. 8 to 13, 1913, by Charles R. Green, a fellow-townsmen and comrade during the war, and is dedicated to his memory, with the hopes that the children of Comrade Strong will always remember what the father went through that our Union might be preserved, and the stain of slavery wiped out. And as a testimonial to Benj. T. Strong's unflinching integrity all through life, and his influence always towards what lifted man up, I send this little work out to help make up the "Annals of the War".

Charles R. Green, Olathe, Kansas. Publisher.

HISTORY OF BENJAMIN TALMAGE STRONG
AND HIS COMRADES, THE WAKEMAN BOYS, IN
THE 101ST. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Benjamin Talmage Strong was born in Wakeman, Ohio, April 10, 1843. His parents were Cyrus Strong and Susan Ann Curtis, of Woodbury, Conn., who came to Wakeman in the spring of 1827; they being the first family to settle east of the Center, and the only road to their place being an Indian trail. Here they lived in a log house on the bank of the Vermillion river, until about 1840, when they built the frame house on the Center road. In the new house the author of this narrative was born. When he was five years old he commenced going to school in the old Red School House, one half mile west of the Center, having to travel one and one-half miles, which was rather tough on a five year old. At this time there was no house east of Brandy Creek but there was a small clearing on the hill east of the creek. It is the farm now owned by Mr. Hurst, then belonging to Elias Robinson. There was also a clearing on the opposite side of the road, the rest of the way was all woods. His first teacher was Mariette Hyde, and some of his schoolmates were Samuel Wilson, Henry Deck, Albert Bunce, Ferdinand Farrand, Wilber Sherman, Cecil Abbott, and Charles Abbott. Charles Abbott was the first person killed by the cars Aug. 13, 1853, in Wakeman. It was at the time of the opening of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R., when the company gave a free excursion to Toledo. Abbott and some other boys were left at home and they got to playing with some flat cars on the switch and he got his head between the bumpers with the usual result. Sam Wilson got his hand badly hurt at the same time. That first summer, the board of education built the new school house back of the Episcopal church, and that winter school took up in the new house. It was filled to overflowing,

some of the scholars being young men and women. It was a bitter, cold winter, and between the cold and the crowded house the little fellows stood a poor chance of making much advancement in English or Mathematics. The teacher that winter was George Smith, who was a stern Disciplinarian. At the age of about thirteen, Benjamin's services being needed on the farm, the summer schooling was discontinued. The only chance he had of gaining an education afterwards, being the three or four months of winter school. Time rolled along until the fall of 1860, when the great rail-splitter campaign came on, and to help the interests of the party, a large, wide-awake company was formed of which Strong was a member, they drilled nights by their torches in 'Squire Bacon's meadow, Capt. Carley being drill master. In the meantime, a pole, having the regulation maul on top was raised near where John Griffin's house now stands. The county offered a prize of a silk banner to the company having the largest gain over the last election. Wakeman won the prize. On a certain evening after the election, all the companies in the county met at Norwalk, and after a grand parade, the banner was presented to the Wakeman company. This little bi-play of soldiering might have seemed foolish to many, but there was nothing equal to it, for arousing the Patriotism of the young men and boys of the North, and preparing them for the great struggle that was soon to come. The pent-up mutterings of the South soon broke out in loud threats of Secession, and they soon took measures to carry those threats into execution. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the overt act was committed by firing on Fort Sumpter. Instantly the whole North was in the most intense excitement, and as soon as the call for 75 thousand was made, many times that number responded, but it was thought that a few men would be sufficient, and the Government was poorly prepared to equip a large force, so many eager men were turned back. It soon became evident that we



B. T. STRONG.

C. R. GREEN.

1866

TEACHER.

STUDENT

AGE 23½ YRS.

AGE 21 YRS.

Here we see pictured out two young men, home from the War, and polished up by a year or so of Milan O. Normal School learning. Each taught school several terms before they settled down to steady farm life. The Author of this went to Kan. in 1867 and grew up with it. His comrade staid there in Ohio. These Gem tin types of War and School days answered then, but are poor excuses now, 50 years later to have an engraving made from.

were engaged in no picnic, and after we had met with some dismal defeats, the President called for 300 thousand to serve for three years. After many defeats and disappointments, the President, on the first day of July 1862, called for a second 300 thousand to serve three years, or during the war, and under this call, twelve Wakeman boys responded, namely:

Harmon H. Martin,	Elwood Martin,	Lovel R. Simmons,
James Marks,	Alpheus Welch,	Albert R. Hill,
John Hasbrook,	Gideon D. Webb,	Sam'l W. Wilson,
Wm. H. Russell,	John R. Griffin,	Benj. T. Strong.

For some unknown reason Marks and Simmons were not mustered. This enlistment occurred on the 9th and 11th days of August, 1862, and in a few days these boys reported at Norwalk, where the Co. was to assemble. While in Norwalk, the Co. was drilled by an ex-three months man from New London, Justus F. Brisock, who subsequently became Orderly of the company. They got their meals under a long shed back of the old Farmer's Hotel, and slept wherever they could find a place. Some were lucky enough to have friends in town and fared very well. After three or four days the company was moved to Monroeville, where our Norwalk experience was repeated for two or three days more, until the Barracks were completed, when the several companies were marched one half mile north of town and took possession of their new home. Here the time was spent drilling and guarding camp and outfitting until the 30th day of August, when the regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years or during the war, being designated as the 101st O. Vol, Inf., and the company in which the Wakemen boys were placed, Co, A, and their position in line, the Right of the regiment. The 4th. day of Sept. 1862, the Regt. was ordered to Cincinnati to help repel the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith, who was approaching Cincinnati. Alpheus Welch was left at camp Monroeville,

and after a time, Nov. 19, '62, received his discharge at Columbus, O. Arriving at Cincinnati in the morning the Regt. marched to the market house where they were provided with a bountiful breakfast, and were marched across the river and up a long hill to Covington Heights, where the Union Forces were building a fort. (Going up this hill John Hasbrook gave out, and was sent back to Cincinnati, and later at Louisville, he was discharged Nov. 26, 1862.) It would take too much space to tell the many ludicrous things that happened while the Regt. lay in front of Fort Mitchell, (as the fort was named after the General and an Astronomer of that name.) But the Rebels did come almost within musket range, and their camp was not more than a mile away. After about two weeks of exciting times, the Regt. was ordered to Louisville to join Buell's army who were having a race with Gen. Bragg, to see who should be the first to drink out of the Ohio river. On the way to Louisville the Regt. had a novel experience. On leaving Cincinnati, someone telegraphed ahead that the Regt. was on the road and when the train, which was composed of flat cars, box cars, cattle cars and any old cars, arrived at Seymore, Ind., it was stopped near a lumber yard, and when the soldiers alighted they found the lumber piles covered with all manner of eatables. On getting word that the boys were coming, the women with one accord, flew to their flour barrels, and for the next few hours, there were lively times in that little town. Hot bread, hot beans, hot cakes, hot coffee, everything hot. It was something long to be remembered, especially as it was the last meal they were to eat in a civilized country in many a long month. To show their appreciation, the boys on leaving the town, gave three loud cheers with a tiger for the ladies of Seymour. Arriving at Louisville the Regt. was marched through the city, going into camp on the outskirts. Some of the Wakeman boys from the 41st O. V. Inf'ty. who were with Buell's army came into camp, and their own parents would not have known them, they were so ragged and

dirty, after their long march from Corinth, Miss. While the Regt. lay at Louisville, the officers considered it a religious duty to rout the men out at four o'clock in the morning and keep them standing in line for two hours, with their immense knapsacks strapped on their backs, putting them through the hardening process, to be sure. On the first day of Oct. the Army was ordered to march in pursuit of Bragg's Army, who was followed so closely that he was forced to turn and give battle at Perryville, on the 8th. of October, 1862, and although the 101st Ohio was not permitted to be in the thickest of the fight, the Reg. acquitted itself honorably. (When the Regt. left Louisville, A. R. Hill was left behind to guard Regimental property, and never re-joined it, but was discharged January 31, 1863, and after that, enlisted in some other regiment.) Bragg was badly worsted in this battle, and made haste to leave the state, passing through Cumberland Gap while the Union Army turned toward Nashville, passing through Bowling Green. At this place Webb and Wilson were left, being unable to stand the march, so that there now remained of the Wakeman boys, five of the ten who started out, namely: Elwood Martin, Harmon Martin, Wm. Russell, John Griffin, and Bud Strong. Arriving at Nashville, they went into camp, on the Granny White Pike, a few miles south of the city, the time being occupied in drilling, foraging and on picket duty. On the 25th of December, 1862, orders were issued to the Army to be ready to march the next day, and all who were not able to march should be sent to Nashville. Elwood Martin and John Griffin were sent back. Martin died in hospital of Typhoid fever, January, 23, 1863.

Griffin had the Black Measels, but recovered, and re-joined the Regt. at Murfreesboro in Jan. '63. The army moved out of camp on the 26th of Dec., and about noon, the Brigade to which the 101st. belonged, met the enemy at Knob Gap, and charged a Rebel Battery strongly posted in a range of hills, the 101st capturing

one of the guns. E. H. Kilbourn, who lived in Wakeman after the war, being the first to reach the gun. During the battle of Stone River, which occurred on Dec 31st., 1862, and Jan. 1st. and 2nd., 1863. Harmon Martin was detailed for hospital service, Thus leaving Russell and Strong to represent the Wakeman boys.

After the battle, the Regt. camped in the woods about two miles south of Murfreesboro, and the winter was spent in scouting, foraging, and doing picket duty. When the Regt, was mustered, Co. A had two Non-Commissioned officers from the Wakeman boys, Hill and Webb being appointed corporals. On the first day of Feb. 1863, neither of these being present with the company, John Griffin was appointed Corporal, and Strong was appointed Sergeant. In the early part of April, Strong began to be seriously indisposed, he would come out of his tent in the morning all tied up in a knot, and it would take some time to get limbered up. The Doctor pronounced it scurvy and he was sent to the Field Hospital on the bank of Stone River, where he remained one month.

A short time previous to his going to the Hospital, Sam Wilson had returned to the company. On the 24th of June, the army took up it's Southward journey, and the Corps and Division to which the 101st. belonged, soon got into business at Liberty Gap. The Corps lost 40 killed, and 100 wounded, Sam Wilson getting a bullet through his haversack. The Army pressed on and flanked Bragg out of Tullahoma, whence he retreated to Chattanooga and commenced fortifying. The Army arrived in the vicinity of Winchester, Tenn., on the 4th of July, and here we heard the news of the victory at Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg, and it would be difficult to describe the rejoicing that took place on account of these victories. While we lay at Winchester, the Captain and Orderly Sergeant of Co. A went home on Furlough, and Strong being the only Sergeant left with the Company, acted as Orderly. On the 17th. day of August the Army broke camp at Winchester, and

started South, the main object being to flank Gen'l Bragg out of Chattanooga, and to do this, the Army had to cut loose from its communication cross three or four mountain ranges, and the Tennessee River, and supply that great Army by moving the supplies over these natural obstacles in wagons. On the 4th. of Sept., the army was across the river without the loss of a man or an animal.

On the 7th. Bragg withdrew from Chattanooga, and Rosecrans supposing him to be in full retreat, placed his army in an indefensible position, the right and left wings being once fifty miles apart with rough mountainous country intervening, and Bragg's army in the center. But by skillful maneuvering Rosecrans managed to concentrate his army before Bragg could strike a blow, and was thus able to give battle on ground of his own choosing. On the morning of the 19th of September, the 101st, with its Brigade, was at Crawfish Springs, but it soon had orders to move, and made a run of three miles to the Viniard Farm, where it went into position in a large cornfield, the left resting in some woods skirting the field. Orders were given to lie down, so that the Battery could fire into the woods in front. The Battery fired so low some of our own men were hit, Charles Green being one of them. Orders were soon given to charge the woods, not knowing what was there, as the enemy had not fired a gun. But we soon found out, for we had no sooner reached the woods than they met us in strong force, and there being no support on the right, we were forced to give ground.

On a slight ridge somewhat to the rear of our first position, the Regt. rallied and made a desperate effort to stay their progress, but it was no use, for they far out-numbered us, and we had to fall back again. It was at this place that brave Sam Wilson received the fatal bullet. Stepping a little to one side to get the shelter of a friendly stump, he had just reached it when he threw up both hands, fell backwards, uttering the words: "Oh, Ben! This was the last seen of him. We fell back to a piece of woods

where we rallied again, and after re-forming the lines and getting reinforcements, we went at them again, fighting this ground over two or three times that afternoon and at night, holding nearly all that we had fought on. Bill Russell was slightly wounded in the hand in this fight. The next morning we moved about a mile, and took position at the southwest corner of the Brotherton field in the edge of some woods behind some low log breastworks thrown up during the night by some other troops, and immediately threw out skirmishers to relieve those who were out during the night. They had not gone out of sight when both lines of skirmishers were driven in. and from behind the breastwork we fired several volleys into the advancing enemy. Our Brigade, (Carlins) had about 1300. men in line. The division to our left (Woods,) by misinterpretation of orders had been taken out the line of battle and taken to another part of the field, leaving a gap of a division front. There was nothing on our right within supporting distance, and we were confronted by three divisions of Longstreet's Corps, fresh from Virginia. There was one of two things to do, run or be captured in toto. It was needless to say that we ran. It is said that we had orders to do so, but if we did some did not have the orders, and were a little slow in getting started. Strong was one of these, and after he did start he had not gone more than thirty paces, when something struck him that sent him sprawling to the ground, and on getting to his feet again he found his left arm limp as a rag, a ball having passed through both bones midway between the wrist and elbow. Before he got up, their solid lines of Rebel troops passed him. In that pursuit of our men, Charles Green and John Griffin were each wounded but escaped. Soon some Rebel stragglers came back, and Strong was ordered to their rear. He, with others were taken about three miles, crossing the Chicamauga at Reed's Bridge to the Rebel Field hospital, suffering the most excruciating pain every step of the way. Soon

after arriving there, he was placed on an operating table, fully expecting to lose his arm, fortunately there were two Union Surgeons there, and after considerable consultation, they decided to leave it on for a time. That same afternoon, the Rebel Gen. Hood had his leg amputated on the same table. Strong was detained at this hospital some ten days, when he, with three hundred other wounded prisoners was started for the South. At Ringgold, where they took the cars, he met Fred Haller, of his Company. (a man from Fitchville), who had been shot through the head on Saturday and left on the field for dead, or supposed to be. It is needless to say that he was very glad to meet one of his Company, and together they journeyed to Richmond. The trip was made mostly by daylight, the train stopping at night on some siding, the men being allowed to get out and stretch themselves and lay on the bare ground, which was quite a privilege, when it is remembered that they were packed in box cars so closely that to lie down, was impossible. The first stop was at Atlanta, where they were detained a week in the stockade, the boys called it "Bull Pen." As we left the train the women, about the depot (and they were richly dressed) made some very uncomplimentary remarks about the ---- Yanks. Here we met George Coleman, of Co. A, who had been shot through the body, and who died later in Andersonville. After leaving Atlanta the first night was spent in Augusta, the next at Raleigh. At Columbia some of the cars perversely left the track as we were being switched onto another road which detained us for some time. A few hours run from Raleigh, the engine getting tired of the track, took to the ditch, with disastrous consequences to the feelings of a coach load of Rebel citizens who happened to be next to the engine, and who were sorry that the---- Yanks had not been in their place. Our smash-up occurred in some woods, and the only way to proceed was to send to Weldon for another train which did not come to our relief until ten o'clock

in the night, some twelve hours after the accident. There being a less number of cars, some of the soldiers were obliged to go on top. The train arrived at Weldon before daylight, and after a few hours delay, started for Petersburg and Richmond, arriving at the latter place, about noon.

As we crossed the James River on a high bridge, we could see in the distance Bell Isle, where Union Soldiers were confined in a starving condition. This was Monday morning in the early part of November, and as soon as we were off the cars we were started down the street in the direction of Libby Prison, which we soon reached, and were placed in a large room without a sign of furniture in it, and only one faucet from which to obtain water, and when the men were all lain down there was an alley a foot wide between each two rows of men to move about in. The Union officers were confined in the room above the soldiers, and the boys were not long in finding means of communication with them, and many in this way learning that their own officers were very near them. Maj. McDonald of the 101st, who was in command of the Reg't. Sunday, and who was one of the principal promoters of the escape from Libby Prison through the tunnel was one of them. There was a stairway at the back end of the building leading from our room to the officer's room, being boarded over at the top. We had been on very short rations during our journey, and the officers learning of this had sent out (they had the privilege of sending out and buying provisions) and bought a lot of bread and crackers, and the first thing we knew they had ripped up a board and had thrown down a lot of eatables.

Of course there was a great rush for this corner of the room, and the guards at once discovered that something was wrong, and reported the fact to the proper officers, who came in and demanded to know who had done this awful deed. There was great ignorance in regard to the matter, no one having seen any-

body throw anything down. The Rebel officers told us we could have nothing to eat until we had told who did it. They kept their word well for three days and then returned and gave us a half loaf of bread each. That day we were taken from Libby, marched down the street one block, and up the hill one block to another empty building, the only thing in it being an old stove, but as there was no wood this was worse than useless. But we sorely needed both, for the nights were getting chilly, and scarcely a man had a blanket. After a while some officers came around examining the men and taking the names of those who were the most disabled, Strong being one of them. At night an order came for those who were on the list to report in the alley at the back of the building, and as their names were read off, they were put through a gate into the street. If we had been ignorant of the object of this move, it soon dawned upon us that this party were to be paroled and sent North, but Strong's time had not come. The list was gone through with, and his name had not been called.

The next morning, Harmon Martin was brought to this building, just coming down with the small-pox. He had been captured in the same battle, with the Ambulance train. He was sent to the small-pox Hospital, and later he and Fred Haller were sent to Salisbury and Andersonville, both being held prisoners over fifteen months. That day, Strong was taken down the hill one block to a Hospital where in a few days he had an operation performed, the Surgeon cutting a gash four inches long down to the bone, and then worming his finger around in this incision removing the pieces of bone, some of them an inch long, and during this operation he was perfectly conscious, having taken nothing to deaden the senses. From the time he left the Battlefield Hospital until this operation, or eleven days in all, he did not have a clean bandage, but by the most careful attention upon his part, he escaped contracting any disease that might have

proved serious. After being a week in this Hospital, he, with a large party were put on board a canal boat and started down the James River for City Point. They were so crowded on this boat that there was scarcely room to stand. At City Point the party was transferred to the City of New York, a fine U. S. Gov't vessel, and were soon on our way to Annapolis.

About the first thing that happened aboard the vessel, we were given a loaf of bread each, and a big bowl of coffee, and after an extended fast, we considered it the most appropriate thing that could have been done.

We were a day and night on Chesapeake Bay, arriving at Annapolis in the morning. We were at once taken to St. John's College hospital and assigned to wards in the various College buildings. This was an Episcopal College, and the Dormitory buildings had been taken for hospital purposes. The first thing that we did in our new quarters, we were taken to a bath room, stripped of all our clothing, and were given a good scrubbing in hot water, which we sadly needed, and then rigged out in a new suit of Uncle Sam's blue clothes, the old ones meanwhile being dumped out the window. This was the cold winter of '63-64, and the Bay was frozen over in places and from our windows we could see men gathering oysters through the ice, and by the way they formed a large part of our living. During our stay here, the Russian war fleet come into port and the sailors coming on shore, had many a scrap with our soldiers. New Year's day we had a very nice Turkey dinner, one item of the menu being a glass of ale, which was not much relished by some of the guests. Soon after New Years, a party was made up and sent to Madison, Ind., and after a week in this Hospital, the inmates were examined to see if they were able to go to the Parole camp, it being understood that they would be sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

The Doctor thought the subject of this sketch was not able to

stand camp life, but after much pleading by the interested party, he was permitted to go along. The party was put on board a boat bound for Cincinnati, and arriving there, were taken to Columbus, and from there to Camp Chase, where they were put in Parole Barracks, which were very dirty, miserable affairs, and one of them at least, was occupied by a very questionable lot of men. The next morning he reported to the Doctor, and was ordered to the Hospital which was more than pleasing to him, as one night in that barracks was a plenty. At the hospital he was examined once a week for some time, the Doctors not appearing to be able to determine what was best to do. Finally, about the first of April '64, they said, well, we will give him a thirty days furlough, and when he comes back we will decide. It is almost impossible to describe the feeling of home-sickness to one who has never experienced it. That awful feeling that comes over one when long absent from home and dear ones that makes one feel that he would almost embrace a measly dog that come from his home town. You can readily imagine then the joy that came to the heart of the wounded soldier as he contemplated the thought of once more visiting the scenes of his early childhood, and sitting once more at Mother's table. The thirty days passed rapidly away, and at their end he reluctantly bid good bye, and started for Camp Chase. Soon after his arrival he was examined by the Surgeons and pronounced unfit for further military duty, and honorably discharged from the service of the United States Government, the discharge being dated May 5th., 1864.

Bill Russell was never with the Co. any more, In the winter of '63-64 he was transferred to the Gunboat service. Webb returned to the Reg't. in the spring of 1864, and participated in the Atlanta Campaign until the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, when he was severely wounded, and was discharged March 27th, 1865. John Griffin, after lying in hospital all winter, ran away from a doctor.

land Hospital before he had recovered from his wounds, and made his way back to the Reg't. where he stayed until they were mustered out June 12th, 1865. This ends the history of the Wakeman boys as nearly as can be told after a lapse of forty-three years, without any data, except what is stored in the brain of one of the interested parties. Oberlin, O., 1907.

BENJ. T. STRONG

Comrades of Co. A, and of the other Cos, of the 101st O. V. I, and the friends of those who have passed away, I will explain to you that when I arranged with Sergt. Ben. Strong in 1905 for this Biography, it was after I had written one for him, and submitted it to his approval. He rejected it because he said I had given him too prominent a place in it. So he then went to work and wrote the 20 pages of Mss. I have given the reader. In it he only undertakes to give the history of his Wakeman township boys in Co. "A" and his own history to his discharge.

I think now (1913) after reading several old letters, that Strong and I should have had Bill Russell on our C—battle list, thus making Lieut. Bryant and 17 men to enter action Strong mentions him twice. Among the 4 men left of Co "A" at the close of Battle we failed to give Albert Whitney's name. Nor should we omit the mention of Sergt. Knapp's heroism in rescuing the Regimental Colors Saturday and carrying them through the rest of the Battle

For all of these prominent actions by the "Old 101st Boys", see our comrade L. W. Day's History of the Regt. There are plenty for sale yet. It is a fine illustrated book of 463 pages.

The undersigned will, in time, give some further history of the Co. "A" Boys, and their services to the end of the War.

20 pp.

C. R. GREEN,

SOLOMON HISEY'S APPEARANCE FIFTY YEARS
AFTER THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.
HIS BIOGRAPHY.

Born in Columbiana C. O. Jan. 12 1831. Md. to Maria Garwood 1852. Enlisted in Co. A 121st O. V. I., Aug. 12 1862. The Regiment was in the battle of Perryville, and around Ky. the next 6 mos.

In the Tullahoma and Chickamauga Campaigns of 1863 under Gen. Rosesrans. Comrade Hisey's regiment was in Gen. Steedman's Div., of Gen. Gordon Grangers Corps. At the Chickamauga Battle they got in towards the last, and the comrade about 15 min before sundown, Sept. 20, the last days battle, got shot in the right thigh and left on the battle field.

Oct 1st the Rebels paroled Hisey, and he was removed by Union ambulances to the Chattanooga hospital. Later to Nashville and O. He got back to Gen. Shermans Army June 12 '64, when they were fighting at Big-Shanty. His regiment now belonged to the 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He went through all these Campaigns, "Marching down to the Sea", and their last Battle of Bentonville N. C. without further harm. They took part May 26, in the Grand Review, going from there to Columbus O. to be discharged June 18 1865. Mr. Hisey was then 34 years old.

Comrade Hisey wife, and child 9 yrs old removed to Olathe, Kan. fall 1868. His business has been that of a Carpenter and Undertaker most of these years. His 1st wife died in 1875, four years later he married Mrs. Mary Cook Peck, Two children have been born to them. He has 7 grandchildren now.

As fully explained on another page, it was thought Sol Hisey in the Infantry Uniform and equipments of a Civil War Soldier could best show up at his modest age of 83 last Jany. all characteristics of a well preserved VETERAN FIFTY YEARS AFTER.

C. R. Green's War Museum, Olathe Kan. 1914.



A VISIT 41 YEARS AFTER, TO THE NATIONAL PARK OF CHATTANOOGA AND CHICAMAUGA.

By Sergt. B. T. STRONG, of The 101st OHIO Vol. Inf.

Printed now for the first time, "50 Years After",

The Battle of Chicamauga.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM OLD LETTERS.

When Comrade Strong quit the farm in Wakeman in 1886, and moved to Oberlin to give his family a home while getting their education, he found it agreeable as well as profitable to go to work at the stone mason's trade. Especially that part of dressing up the great stones used for outside ornamentation on work. After working at it a few years, he writes now his wife Mary puts it in a few sentences in a letter dated May 12, 1901, "Ben works too hard and is getting bent and worn, I hope he will never need to build another house, and do the stone work, it is too heavy and wearing. I am so glad however, to have a good modern arranged stone and brick house."

Another letter, this time from Ben, dated Oct. 15, 1905, refuses to let me publish in my "Wakeman Book of Some Local History and Biographies" a biography of my own get up about Strong that I sent on for his approval because it gave him "altogether too much notoriety which is something contrary to my own make up," and says that he will write a history of the Wakeman Boys and himself for me to use, (which as the reader can see he did by 1907 and which we have used.)

Ben now proceeds this same date to write about a winter and spring trip he made to the Pacific coast and back to enable him to rest up from his hard labors of 17 years dressing stone. He says: Charlie I don't know as I have ever written to you about my trip West. In the winter of 1903-'04 I visited my son, Jarvis A. Strong, professor of music, located at Dayton, Washington. From there I went on to the Pacific coast, where I visited all the principal cities from Seattle to Los Angeles. Returning by New Orleans and Chattanooga, where I spent a most delightful week.

CRAWFISH SPRINGS.

I spent three days tramping over the old battlefield, and found things very much changed in some respects. There is a steam railway out through Crawfish Springs where there is quite a little burg. The old Lee mansion still stands but was unoccupied. There is a very large hotel close by the springs, but is now used as a hospital, there being a regiment of U. S. Cavalry quartered between the Viniard House and the widow Glenn House. The road we took from the Springs to the Battlefield in war days is not in use as the railway crosses it seven times between the Springs and Lytle station which is quite a village, situated near where we crossed the Dry

ON THE OLD CHICAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

Valley road Sunday morning of the fight three-fourths of a mile north of the Widow Glenn house.

General Lytle was killed on the ridge a short distance south of where we halted when Gen. Rosecrans rode along the line just before we advanced to the log breast works on Sunday morning.

MISSION RIDGE AND NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The first day I was in Chattanooga I went to the National Cemetery, and from there to Mission Ridge where I fell in with a comrade from Wellington, O., Ben Vanator, and by the way, a cousin of Miles E. Cartwright. He was a fine companion and as anxious to see things as I was; although he was not in the battle but his battery, the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, was stationed in Chattanooga during the siege.

The first day we took the Rapid Transit electric line which landed us about one-fourth mile west of the inter-section of the Lafayette and Reeds Bridge roads, and three-fourths of a mile north of Snodgrass Hill. We made our way immediately to the latter place and commenced our work. The old Snodgrass house and barn stood in their original condition, (even to a mule in the barn) and although there was a battery right in front of the house and some most desperate fighting occurred here, there is not a scratch of a bullet or shell on either one.

We spent the morning looking over the ground and reading the tablets. The position of every brigade is marked by a tablet, which is a cast iron plate 3x4 feet square erected on an iron post containing about 200 words in raised letters faced with white paint, and as you know every Ohio regiments position is marked by a fine granite monument, and every Ohio regiment is marked by a duplicate battery in style and number of guns with cast iron carriages, it is easy for the old soldiers to find their positions in the battle.

From Snodgrass Hill we passed to the Right, through Lytle station, pass Bloody Pond to the Widow Glenn house which was burned during the battle but now restored. Near here is Gen. Wilder's Brigade monument, a circular stone tower 90 feet high, from the top of which one gets a splendid view of the surrounding country. From here we went back to Lytle Hill and started to find our Sunday position. Going about three-fourths of a mile directly east we came to our Brigade (Carlin's) tablet in the South-west corner of the Brotherton field and among other things I read this: "Number engaged something over 1300; per cent of casualties 57.57," something that I did not see on any other tablet. To think that our own command Gen. Carlin's Brigade of Gen. Davis' Division right here lost over half of their number in killed, wounded and prisoners in less than an hour's time, Sunday noon, and that here it was that you and I, John Grinn and others of Company A, got shot and only four men of the Company left.

You know that we were isolated in the battle line, that Gen. Wood having withdrawn his division on the Left and Gen. Sheridan far to our rear on our Right left fatal gaps on each side of us. Well the ground did

not look right to me. You remember we lay just in the edge of the timber well back from the present tablet, which was evidently intended to mark our position then. Some growth of white oaks now only 6 or 8 inches through, there evidently planted by the Park Board to replace the timber cleared or since the battle from the field in front of us now confused me. You know the Rebel Gen. Longstreet, had two divisions in front of us that day. Well we made our way down the lines to the left arriving at the car station about dark, it having rained a drizzle all day.

The next day we took the steam cars for Crawfish Springs, we took the dirt road for Gordon's Mill which we found to be the same structure that it was there 40 years ago with some modern improvements, turning out 60 barrels of flour every twenty four hours. From here we followed the Lafayette Road north to the Viniard farm where we were engaged Saturday. Here it became interesting. About 100 yards east of the road are ranged our Brigade monuments. 1st to the south the 81st Indiana, then the 21st Illinois, the 101st Ohio and lastly the 38th Illinois.

GEN. CARLIN'S BRIGADE MONUMENTS AND SAT'YS FIGHT.

After viewing the monuments we crossed the road to the house and inquired of an old gentleman if that was the Viniard house? No; he said that stood over there, pointing to the south. A lady standing on the porch said to us: "Won't you come in and have a cup of coffee?" We told her we thought it very kind of her, and went in and had hot biscuit and coffee. She told us about the Major, and I asked her about her father. And later we saw his name, Major Lynam, 9th Mississippi, on a Rebel tablet.

A (cannon) shell monument a little north and west of the house marks the spot where Col. Heg of the 15th Wisconsin was mortally wounded. I think one monument stands very near the spot where Sam Wilson of Company A fell. From here we went to Hall's Ford Tower. By the way, there are three viewpoints on the field, 70 feet high. On Snodgrass Hill one, near the Reed Bridge Road east of the Kelly field one, and the one at Halls Ford of the Chicamauga Creek. They are all built of iron.

You remember the words where we found the Rebels Saturday were filled with a dense underbrush, as they were on many other parts of the battlefield. Now this brush is all cleared away and you can see a long distance.

From Halls Ford we came back to the Lafayette Road and followed that to the left past the Brotherton house which is about east of where Woods' division was in line Sunday morning. And although there was severe fighting all around we failed to find the mark of a bullet or shell on it. (I think that the old buildings of war days on the battle ground had mostly decayed or been destroyed previous to the Park Boards' work and that they restored them anew with such old looking material from other log cabins as they could get, when I was there at the dedication of the Park in 1895 and spent 3 or 4 days looking it all over I caught on to a lot of these things because there were hundreds of comrades and hundreds of Confederates who had all been in the battle.—Editor.)

ON THE OLD CHICAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

Following the Lafayette Road still further north to the Poe field, we find that the State of Georgia has erected a fine monument about 50 feet high, and right here is where our lines commenced to bend to the east and north around the Kelly farm, and our side maintained this position without much fighting while the battle was raging in Snodgrass Hill. It being near night we made our way to the electric station feeling that we had spent a profitable day.

The next day, Sunday, my companion thought he would not go, so I started alone. Going out by the Electric I wanted to find the place where I was held a prisoner. I took the Reed Bridge road to the bridge passing over the ground where the battle opened Saturday morning. Crossing the bridge the ground did not look right to me, being grown up to timber. So I turned back and took the road to Alexander's Bridge, passing Jay's Mill, but I was soon satisfied that that was not the place. I made my way back to the line of battle of Saturday, around the Winfrey house and Brock

THE BROCK FIELD AND 41st OHIO.

field, where the 41st Ohio was engaged and Col. Baldwin was killed. Then north on the road to the Kelly field and around that field where I found a large number of monuments to which I had not discovered before. It was now getting dark and I hastened my way to the car station, having traveled on foot about 12 miles. In fact we averaged ten or twelve miles every day, for a week that we were around Chattanooga. All these little bridle paths of war days are now broad macadam roads and there is a 50 foot boulevard from the north end of Missionary Ridge to Ringold station a number of miles long as smooth as a pavement.

Well I will say that I enjoyed my visit immensely and would like to have had spent a month going over all the ground that Gen. Davis' division of Gen. McCook's corps covered after crossing the Tennessee river, near Bridgeport, Alabama, September 4, 1863 until the Chickamauga Battle closed.

THE MONUMENTS THE STATE OF OHIO HAS BUILT.

It is wonderful what the state of Ohio has done to commemorate the valor of her heroes and martyrs, besides the 55 granite monuments on Chickamauga Field, she has erected an 85 foot monument on Missionary Ridge at a cost of \$27,000, and wherever an Ohio regiment gained the crest of the Ridge in that battle of Missionary Ridge, she has placed a bronze tablet mounted on a granite post, giving a description of the action of the regiment.

It is a beautiful country and Chattanooga is a very enterprising city, and I shall certainly revisit it and stay longer. Do you know Charlie, I take great pleasure in reading the set of the 130 volumes and 500 maps, official Rebellion Records, in our library. I have a book that I prize much, Gen. Boyington's Report in 1895 to the Government on the Dedication of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Park.

Yours truly, with kind regards,

BENJAMIN T. STRONG,

Late of Company A, 101st O. V. I, Army of the Cumberland.

Descendants Of Justus Minor.
Who was born about 1775 In
Conn. and Removed to the
FIRELANDS OHIO,
1821.

Written up and published, by

Charles R. Green, Clatse Kansas. 1914.

Author of Historical Series "Early Days In Kansas".

An Edition of 125 Copies only by itself.

A chapter drawn from my forthcoming book, "Some Local
History and Geneaology of Wakeman O. 60 Years Ago."

Justus Minor settled in my town
of Wakeman, 93 years ago.
many of the old Families
are descendants.

MEMBER OF THE
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NORWALK OHIO.

Of the ten children born to Cyrus and Sarah Hall Minor, eight were alive in 1902, when I drew out this Narrative from Charles E. Minor, of Wakeman O.

The order and their location then were as follows;

1st Edwin Minor the eldest, born 1831, married Lavra daughter of Daniel Clark, of Brighton. They went to Kan. and had a hand in the struggle to make a Free State. Edwin served through the War in a Kan. Cavalry Regiment*. The Border strife was so fierce that early in the war his wife and child fled to her old Ohio home. Here neighbors to my parents home I made her acquaintance. So it came about that 18 years later, the author of this traveling around Kansas looking for a new home hunted up Edwin Minor's at their Iola home. I spent several days around, Mr. Minor was one of the leading Builders and Contractors. And had a fine interesting family. Natural gas had not boomed the City then.

I do not know the date of Edwin Minors death.

2nd Lucy Minor married Charles Clark. Mrs. Edwin Minor's Brother of Brighton. They always lived in Brighton and Wellington until Mr Clarks death, some time after the war.

The widow married a Mr. Vosburg of that place, and now lives in Mich. She has 4 children.

3rd Erastus Minor born back in Ct. about 1835, married a Miss Nickerson of Litchfield O. They settled first in Mich. Later they removed to Portland Oregon.

4th Hallam Minor age 28, was killed in 1863 in a rail road wreck

5th Charles E. Minor is spoken of at length further on.

6th Miss. Eliza Minor died at Collins, O. in 1903.

7th Wallace Minor married in Pa. Settled in Mo. and in 1902 was living in Calif.

8th Mitchell Minor married a Townsend girl, Lucy Lakins, They settld first in Mo. Later removed to San Diego, Calif.

9th William Minor born in Brighton, married a Barrett of New London. He did business there many years, but is now in Cleveland. The 10th child he did not mention. Died young I expect.

The mother of this family, Sarah, died at Collins in 1882. age 75

Cyrus Minor lived along until he was 90 years old, dying at their Collins home in 1890.

I thought Cyrus Minor lived near Townsend Centre, Charles answered, no; he lived near Collins Station and the greater part of his life was a Farmer.

THE OLD LONG BARRELED GUN OF THE FRENCH INDIAN COLONIAL WAR, 1753 '66, IN THE MINOR FAMILY.

There is in the possession of the Charles Minor Branch of the family Cyrus' old Colonial GUN. I did not see it as one of the boys had it. But having one that was made in Northampton, England 1762, as per an inscription on the barrel, that my father Elias Green of Wakeman, had purchased in 1858 of Sheldon Barnes. I of course was interested in the Minor Gun.

Charles said that their gun had been carried by some ancestor by the name of Minor, in the French Indian War before the Revolution. Justus Minor had brought it with him to Ohio in 1821. It carried either ball or shot. I heard Sheldon Barnes, another old Conn. Pioneer of 1826, tell father how he had killed a deer with his long barreled, flint lock shot gun, 60 r's off with ball in his young orchard, perhaps as late as the 40's. When Cyrus and his family moved back to Conn. he left the Minor gun with his brother in law Chester Manville. He told Charles I think, that the Minor who carried the gun in the Revolution could beat all others shooting at mark. The barrel of my gun is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, stock and all 6 feet. Mr. Barnes said the muzzle had been cut off 4 inches, when the gun was made over from a flint lock to a percussion cap in 1855.

The next time I was out to Ohio, (1906) I learned still more about the old Minor gun. It was then in possession of Albert Minor of Kendallville Ind. When Cyrus Minor moved back to Ohio from Conn, Chester Manville gave up the gun to him. He had it made over into a percussion lock gun.

A good bear story I heard on the gun.

THE LAST BEAR IN WAKEMAN

In the early day when bears had got to be pretty scarce a very knowing one from age and repeated forays on the pig pens, got to be noted among the Wakeman pioneers. The officers of the Township, of which Justus Minor was one, resolved to offer a bounty for his killing. He was liable to turn up most any where and was very much feared. Mr. Minor however did not want folks to break the Sabbath day by hunting the bear. So they put in the

proviso; no Bounty if killed on Sunday.

One Sunday morning while Mr. Minor was preparing for church he heard the pigs in the pen squealing. He grabbed the old long barreled gun and rushed out, the old Bear was there climbing out of the pen with his pig, and shaping his get away towards the banks of Brandy Creek. His greed in open daylight this time even if it was Sunday and Deacon Minor, it was his undoing. Mr. Minor shot and killed the bear but got no bounty. Charles H. Shelton, who lives on the Cyrus Minor place told me the story first. His wife Louie said that Nathaniel Bunce told it to her when a girl.

And wishing still more versions I went to Mrs Julia Ann Bunce Pierce, then (July '06) 86 years old, and a resident of Wakeman since 1829. She remembered it. Justus Minor died Dec 19th 1847 age 78 thus showing that he was born in 1769 instead of 1775 as I have incorrectly given this at the peginning. So wheu Julia Bunce married David Pierce she had Justus Minor the second time for neighbor as he spent his declining years in the Chester Manville home or under his care in a house near bye where neighbors ran in to minister to his few wants Julia Pierce speaking of the mothers of those early days, said they use to quiet naughty children then by "the bears will get you! the Bears will get you!" Even my mother, Mary Ann Shelton born in Wakeman 1826 had that habit of getting prompt obedience from her flock.

CHARLES E. MINOR.

Was born at Meriden Conn. April 11th 1837. when 11 years old his father moved back to Brightoh, Ohio. and when 17, they removed to Collins where Charles' father lived the rest of his life.

Charles received a good common school education. He attended several terms at an Academy, and took a Commercial course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College Cleveland Ohio. Prehaps he was there when the call to ARMS came.

He went to the war at President Lincoln's 1st call for 75000, 3 mos men in the celebrated Cleveland Grays Organization. In it he enlisted April 16 1861, and it became Co. E. 1st Ohio Vol, Inft. Col. Alex McD. McCook, Commanding. In 69 hours from the call they were on the cars bound for Washington. But thy did'nt get there without some fighting along the road. See war books for History.

When Charles Minors time was up in the 3 mos Regiment he re-enlisted at the age of 24 in Co. G 67th O. V. I. Nov. 18 1861. and served in that regiment more than 4 years. He went in as a duty Sergeant, and for gallantry in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C. July 18 1863, where he was wounded. was promoted 1st to Orderly Sergeant and then 2nd Lieut. of his Co. March 1865 he became 1st Lieut. in Co. B. His war service was mostly in Va. And though wounded 8 times during the War, he never was in a hospital but twice, and saw 4 yrs 4 mos and 16 days service. He came out with a commission as Capt. but the Co. was too small for him to be mustered. Serving in Gen. Butlers command the Campaign of 1864, against Richmond, he was shot May 20th in the right ear, and again Oct 18th in the right ankle the bullet being in there yet. It seems to me he said he was shot twice in the right ear. He thought the Johnnies surely were after him. These wounds are very troublesome to him now as increasing age draws on, it being very difficult to talk with him on account of his deafness. I asked to see his sword but he said it had got burned up since the War in some fire.

Charles Minor's war record is one that needs no commendation from the writer, It speaks for itself. His last wound almost drove him out of active Field Service. But anxious to stay until the end of the War, he rejoined his command about the time of the fall of Richmond. Later he was made Provost Marshall by the Gov't and assigned one of the counties of Va. which office as a Public Guardian and Judge he held until their Regiment was mustered out Dec. 7th 1865, at City Point Va. and got back to Columbus O. and was Discharged Dec. 16th 4 yrs as a regiment. See Whitelaw Reid "Ohio in the War", Vol. 2 pp 392-93 for a brief condensed History from which some of this is drawn 1914 to make a complete record.

Mitchel and Wallace Minor, Charles' brothers each served 3 yrs in the 24th O. V. I.

It is wonderfull how these Minor brothers got in more than 10 years for Uncle Sam and all lived so many years after the War.

And Edwin in Kan. who had 6 or 8 yrs of Border Troubles.

But I know Charles got weary from his Army infirmities long before he was called higher. End of war part.

HOME FROM THE WAR.

Charles E. Minor, came to Wakeman and entered business there . . . 1866. He bought an interest in Edward J. Bunce's store becoming his partner, and was in it 4 years. The Store was located in the old Wakeman Exchange Block, north the track, later made over into the Bright Hotel. In 1866 Mr. Minor relieved C. F. Lewis of the Wakeman P. O. and held it 5 yrs and 3 mos,

Charles Minor was married May 16th 1866 to Miss Adelia Mary daughter of Lucus Hall and Mary Jane Bunce. Thus his mother-in law was his partners sister.

Their home has always been in Wakeman. At first on Railroad Ave. next west of Mr. Pease, later in a fine residence on Pleasant St just south of Burks Store. He traded with John M. Whiton and moved out of town in 1880, for the little farm and home originally occupied by his father Cyrus Minor. Here they lived many years. Chas H. Shelton occupies the home now.

There were 5 children born in the Charles Minor home, as follows; Albert H. Minor, born Aug. 3rd 1867. married Edith daughter of Erastus Squire of Wakeman. They have two daughters, and live at Kendallville, Ind. (1902)

Mary L. Minor, born Oct. 14 1868. married F. A. Denman of Wakeman. Helen and Lyle born to this union.

Leon D. Minor, born April 5 1871, married Etta Dill of Wake'n. One child, Marian Adelia. Leon is Sta. Agt. for the L. S. & M. S. R. W. at Sandusky and lives there. Later—1914. Leon died a year or two back, date mislaid.

Nellie C. Minor, born May 15 1872. married to Myron Shelton Oct. 11 1893. They have 3 children, Elbert, Esther and Mary. The old Shelton homestead of the 50's is their home.

Roy E. Minor. born June 11 1874. and died at the age of fifteen.

Charles E. Minor entered the U. S. Railway Mail Service, Nov. 1871 and as a mail clerk was in it 25 years. In all that time he never met with a serious accident. He was on a week and off a week. He run from Buffalo to Toledo 4 years, then had a run from Cleveland to Toledo. Had Mr. Minor and I had sufficient time at this 1902 interview, he would have given me many interesting incidents of this 25 years steady service. The Family lived on the Minor farm in Wakeman most of these years.

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MRS. ADELIA MINOR.

So far I have dwelt entirely on the Minor History; but what of the women who from time to time merged their lives into this line

In Justus Minors home were 3 wives at different times in his Wakeman history. Mrs Elizabeth Denton has quite ably covered the history of them in her 42 articles, written for my Wakeman book 20 years ago, which book is previously referred in this Biog. Those noble Pioneer women who came in from Conn. and other Eastern states left their PURITAN impress on their daughters and granddaughters, the mothers of so many of our old Wakeman families before the Civil War.

Of such stock as this was Charles Minor's wife Delia Hall' descended from. I knew the Bunce's very well. In those 25 years that Charles Minor was absent so much, on mail service think you not that there was a double load placed on the mothers shoulders.

I never knew her very well until I went there in 1902 to interview Charles. Delia was then suffering a partial stroke of paralysis' her speech was very difficult for me to understand, and I could not draw out some of the Wakeman school history I wanted of the late Fifties. Alice Barbour, Gertrude Farrand, Cornelia Strong, Dryden Barbour, Hiram Bunce a brother of Dianth, and others were some of Delia's mates and associates.

They showed me a relic of Justus Minors day, an old Methodist Psalm Book, of about 1834. This little book had been the property of Justus Minor's 3rd wife Rosanna Franklin.

Adelia Hall Minor, died March 31st, 1904. Age 59 yrs.

Charles E. Minor was married Jany. 11 1906 in Cleveland to Mrs. Mary A. Vaughn, an old neighbor, the widow of Joshua Vaugan who had lived in Wakeman over 30 yrs, and a part of which time had been Sexton of the Wakeman Cemetery. Mr Minor brought his wife home and she ministered to his wants faithfully and lovingly the balance of his lifetime, afterwards returning to a home with her children in Cleveland.

Charles E. Minor passed away Nov. 8 1913. His funeral being held from his home 3 days later. His age being 76 yrs, 6 mos and 27 days. His Obituary in the County paper, states substantially about as I had it. I failed to mention that he received a Medal of Honor for gallant services in their S. C. Campaign. End

Charles R. Green, Historian.

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4 OR 5 GENEALOGIES. TWO OF WHICH ARE PRINTED. TO GO IN.

SO IF YOU WANT ONE OF THESE BOOKS SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IN NOW AS THERE ARE BUT 200 COPIES. THE BOOK WILL BE \$3. ANYHOW, NO MONEY ASKED UNTIL THE BOOK IS DONE.



Relics.

“Which shall it be? Go hunting, or stay by the Fireside”.

Thus muses our friend Elwood Merritt Hoge, born in Northern Ohio Jany. 6 1826. Located in Kan. as the artist takes the picture.

Mr. Hoge now most 89, came to Johnson Co. in 1858. He is a remarkable spry man yet on the Olathe strees. A nice home, wife and children, bless him. He kindly consented to act as a dummy in this Historical Picture of my Old Relics, whose total ages foot up over 1100 years. C. R. Green. -

- 1 The old long barreled gun of 1762, bought by Elias Green in 1858 of Sheldon Barnes of Wakeman, O. Daniel Clark of Brighton had also been an owner of it since Ohio was settled.
- 2 The Pewter mug on the mantle, was moved into Wakeman by David Smith about 1832, and said to have been in the family 200 years. He brought a dozen pieces from Conn.
- 3 An old fashioned iron candlestick, given me by Mrs. Margaret Converse, a part of her wedding outfit 70 yrs, now 100 yrs. old.
- 4 A fashionable tile hat of the 40's. Charles R. Shelton's wedding hat, given me in 1865 for exhibition purposes.
- 5 Great granddad David Smiths swallow tail coat 75 years old. This and the Mug presented me by Mrs. Henriette Haskins.
- 6 A piece of a blue home made counterpane, from the Gershom Shelten home loom. They came from Conn. in 1826.
- 7 On the other knee, a handkerchief from Canada 40 years ago. A regular Brittishers nose cloth.
- 8 On the floor some pieces of homemade woolen blankets, made in the Charles Green Factory in N. Y. about 1820. 3 generations of Green boys have used the blankets.
- 9 A tin Lanthorn of 75 years ago. Carried off to Kansas from Wellington O. in 1856 by Lucian R. Adams, who settled ia Burlingame. The lantern was given me about 1900.
- 10 A book 10x14 in, dated in London 1615, called “Stowes English Chronicles”. It is in Old English, and the history stops in King James' reign.
- 11 A copper teakettle brought from Old Cantebury Eng. about 1844, by Mr. and Mrs. E. Norris once of Lyndon, Kan. The old kettle is over 90 years old and by some mending was a life friend. Olathe, Kan. Dec. 1914.

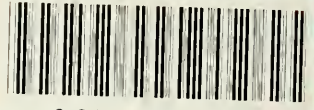








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